JUNE, 1787. THE NUMB. 2975.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 6, 1787.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

The Truſtees of the Univerſity propoſe to ſell by Public Sale, on Wedneſday, the 6th of June next, for Funded Certificates, at the Coffee-Houſe, at 12 o'clock,---

A HOUSE and Lot, ſituate on the north ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, in the city of Philadelphia, about midway between Front and Second-ſtreets from the river Delaware; now in the tenure of James Culbertſon; in breadth 20 feet, and in depth 51 feet.

Another Houſe and Lot on the ſame ſide of Walnut-ſtreet aforeſaid, between Front and Second-ſtreets, now in the tenure of Thomas Bryant.

Another Lot fronting on the ſame ſtreet, at the corner of Fifth-ſtreet, and running along the eaſt ſide of Fifth-ſtreet to Mrs. Norris's garden 250 feet: on this valuable piece of ground ſtand two brick houſes and ſeveral wooden tenements---It is to be divided into convenient houſe lots, of which a plan will be put up at the Coffee-Houſe in due time, previous to the day of ſale.

They alſo notify all perſons who are tenants to them for rent charges payable in wheat, whoſe annual rents do not amount to twenty buſhels of wheat ſeverally pet annum, that they are willing to treat with them for the purchaſe of their reſpective ground-rents, if they apply within two months from this date, after which their rents will be diſpoſed of to the higheſt purchaſer. Applications may be made to George Bryan and James Irwin, Eſquires, attornies in fact of the board of truſtees, at their dwellings in the city of Philadelphia. May 15.

Bordentown, May 18, 1787.

To be Sold at public Sale,

On *Saturday*, the 23d of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph King, oppoſite Bordentown,
(if not Sold at private Sale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich Land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder wood land and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lies very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country. There is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALY on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold, if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip May Flower, John Stilwell, maſter, a number of

Fine healthy Redemptioners,

Of both ſexes, from twelve to twenty-four years of age,

AMONG whom are Mechanics of different profeſſions, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, lying above Vine-ſtreet, or to RICHARD SOMERS or JOHN WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. †

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable chrrges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

BROKE into an encloſure in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sixth-day, the 7th of this inſtant, May, 1787, a ſtray MILK COW. Any perſon, by applying to Nathaniel Jones, at his griſt-mill, in ſaid townſhip, may hear where the cow may be had, and proving property and paying charges, may have her again, if ſhe does not eſcape before the ſaid application. ¶

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on the 31ſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, now living in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a MULATTO MAN, named Cæſar; but ſome of his aſſociates having formed a paſs for him, he has changed his name and calls himſelf Jacob Holy: to this paſs is annexed the ſubſcriber's name and Thomas Levis, Eſquire. His clothes cannot well be deſcribed, having changes thereof, and in all probability will purchaſe more, as he was furniſhed with money, which he procured by diſpoſing of his maſter's property. He is twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is thick and ſtrong made, walks very ſtreight, with a ſhort quick ſtep, and is very proud. He can read, is a great profeſſor of religion, and has much to ſay on the ſubject. Whoever will apprehend ſaid perſon and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

May 22, 1787. ‡ JAMES ANDERSON.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 93 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, about nine miles from Philadelphia, and near Oxford church: there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring, a large ſtone barn, about ten acres of good meadow, an orchard of excellent fruit, and about twelve acres of woodland; the ſoil is rich and good. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN LIVEZEY, near the premiſes.

N. B. From ſaid plantation there is a proſpect of the ſteeples of Philadelphia, and many other diſtant places.

Fifth Month 26th, 1787. ‡

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the 6th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Land, containing 30 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in Frederick townſhip, bounded by land of Godleib Zink and others, late the property of Jacob Kugler, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the 7th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Griſt-mill and 50 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in New-Hanover townſhip, bounded by land of Henry Derringer and others, late the property of Michael Fedeley; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the 8th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, one Meſſuage and 66 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Limerick townſhip, bounded by land of George Campbell, Eſquire, and others; late the eſtate of Samuel Stetler, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Levari Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the 9th day of June next, on the premiſes, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation or tract of Land, ſituate, lying and being in New-Providence townſhip, containing 253 acres and a half, bounded by land of Jacob Vanderſlice, and others, late the eſtate of Rynear Vanderſlice; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of writs of Scire Facias, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 11th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage or Tenement, Plantation or tract of Land, ſituate, lying and being in the townſhip of Lower Merion, containing 119 acres, or thereabouts, bounded by lands of Samuel Jones, Iſrael Jones, and others, late the eſtate of Jeſſe Jones; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Roberts, inn-holder, near the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, on the 12th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Woodland, containing nineteen acres, or thereabouts, bounded by land of Lindſay Coats, and others; late the property of Philip Rees, deceaſed, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Elliot, inn-holder, near the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, on the 13th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Woodland, containing ten acres, or thereabouts, bounded by land of Nathan Powel, and others; late the eſtate of Nathan Sturgis, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 14th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Griſt-mill and 40 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Aſhton and Anthony Yerkes, jun. late the property of George Brown; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole truſtee of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the fifteenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs and others; late the eſtate of John Johnſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

May 30, 1787. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, on Wedneſday, the 16th of this inſtant, a BLACK MARE, about 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, one white foot, a natural trotter, and in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 21, 1787. HENRY M'GLATHERY, ſen.

WHEREAS Catharine M'Kee, otherwiſe Lang, or Gavele, hath eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe: This therefore is to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or truſting her any thing on my account, as I will pay nothing ſhe contracts after the date hereof. Given under my hand, this 19th day of April, 1787,

¶ JOHN M'KEE,

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3ſ9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

TWENTY POUNDS, Reward.

THE ſubſcriber was attacked, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1787, in the morning, on Curtis Grub's Hills, on the road to Lancaſter, by two Black coloured Villains, one an elderly man with a ragged coat, about 5 feet 6 inches high, the other a young man, ſhort and fat. One with a gun ſhot the ſubſcriber's mare under him dead. They robbed him of the following ſums of public money, viz. 29l. ſpecie, 270l. paper money of the laſt emiſſion, and 161l. of the emiſſion of 1781, 100l. whereof are in 5l. bills and two whole ſheets. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid villains, and ſecure them in any gaol, that they may be puniſhed, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS for any of them, and reaſonable charges, by

BENJAMIN MOORE, Collector of

May 14, 1787. ¶ Lebanon townſhip, Dauphin county.

MONEY MATTERS,

OF every ſpecie or coin, negociated ſo as to accommodate merchants, travellers, and others, with the kind or coin that may beſt ſuit them.

People from the Country,

and others, who have to pay for lands to the commonwealth, may be ſupplied with certificates that will pay equal to ſpecie, on the moſt reaſonable terms.

ALL KINDS
of Public Securities bought and ſold.
FOR SALE,

A few of the golden medals of the Order of Cincinnati, beautifully executed and enamelled, donation lands of Pennſylvania, Virginia land warrants, depreciation certificates, funded and unfunded, land-office certificates, continental certificates, vulgarly called balloons, facilities or indents, continental money, ſtate and hard money. Apply to

FRANCIS WHITE,
Cheſnut-ſtreet, near the Bank.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN*,

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.

A GARDENER, properly inſtructed in his profeſſion, and who can be well recommended as to induſtry, ſobriety and honeſty, may find employment and proper encouragement, by enquiring of the printers hereof.

A ſober, orderly, induſtrious black Servant, who underſtands houſe-work, waiting on table, and who can bring a ſatisfactory recommendation, may alſo know of a place, by enquiring as above.

N. B. Such as cannot bring the teſtimony required, need not take the trouble to apply.

Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other veſſels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggiſts*,

At *Boerhaave's head*, at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second-ſtreets*,

A General Aſſortment of DRUGS,

Patent Medicines and Surgeons Inſtruments,

ALL of the firſt quality, and in prime order, among which are,

Red bark of a ſuperior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glaſs's magneſia,

Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with moſt of the medicines and inſtruments now recommended by the moſt approved Phyſicians and Surgeons.

The above will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as uſual.

From the WORCESTER MAGAZINE.

Mr. EDITOR,

WHEN insurrection, with all its train of evils, invaded our land and destroyed the public tranqility---when the peaceable, industrious, and virtuous citizens were, many of them, insulted by armed men, patroling the streets from county to county, in open defiance of lawful authority---trampling the constitution and laws (with the most sacred obligations) under their lawless feet, it was my ardent wish to see the mistaken multitude return to a sense of their duty, and quit their dangerous pursuits: Many of them I viewed as being under the influence of misinformed heads, rather than wicked hearts: I flattered myself, that a cause, which could not produce one single argument for its support, founded either on reason or religion, would not find many advocates, especially if people could be brought to an impartial examination of the nature, tendency and consequences of the measures they so hastily adopted, and greedily pursued. But, to my great disappointment, I soon found that people were not to be reasoned out of measures, that they never reasoned themselves into; they immediately shut their eyes against conviction, and opened their ears to uncertain reports, until truth has received a fatal wound, the most disinterested advice has been rejected as partial, and their most judicious and benevolent friends, treated as inveterate enemies. Mr. Editor is much complained of, for printing all for one side, and none for the other: Scurrility, on either side, I wish may be buried in oblivion; and whatever is calculated to enlighten, convince, or pacify, I wish may appear, as time and opportunity permits; but if half the magazine should be reserved for the insurgents, to vindicate their measures by well-founded argument, I am persuaded that eight pages must remain a blank.---After government had for a long time been set at defiance, its dignity insulted, clemency abused, and pardon rejected with disdain, what could have been done? Should our happy constitution, the price of all the blood and treasure expended in the late tedious and impoverishing war, be thus trampled under foot, and not one exertion be made to save it from impending ruin? Could the public guardians of the state remain idle spectators of such a catastrophe, without betraying their trust, and incurring the reproaches of the present and future generations? Surely no: Yet there are many people who call themselves either neuters, or good friends to government, who think the late manœuvres all entirely needless, and that all the blood and expence attending them might have been spared, and the disturbances all settled by gentle measures.

No person more ardently wishes the preservation of the lives and estates of his fellow mortals, than the writer. I sincerely lament the fate of the unhappy victims who have fallen in this unhappy contest: I deeply feel and regret the accumulated expence incurred; and had those, who now with one voice acknowledged that they have been in a gross error, been generous enough to reduce their convictions to practice, all this train of evils might have been avoided. But if any person has sagacity enough to point out a particular method, whereby tranquility might have been restored (as things were circumstanced) different from the general line of conduct adopted by government, I would thank him for the information; for it is evident to every person who has had any conversation with the insurgents, that they all along considered themselves too strong for government: It was their common language, that Shays could command from three to ten men, to government's one. While they were flushed with such ideas, what terms could be expected; no concessions on their part, but government must stoop to the dust. I leave it to the impartial to say (if any such there be) nay, I submit it to the intelligent and judicious of every party to declare, whether they ever pointed out, with any precision, the object they had in view; or whether they, as a body, ever once acknowledged themselves in an error, until they were overawed by superior force. As to their objects, they were almost as various as their countenances, or the languages at the building of Babel---one cried this thing, and another that, and the greater part knew not wherefore they were come together.

A well regulated government, able to controul its subjects, is as essential to the happiness and well-being of the body politic, as the head is to the health and animation of the body natural. I can form no ideas how this could have been supported, with the least trace of dignity, if a mere cessation of violence was the only basis on which it rested. Future laws, however just and necessary, if not exactly suiting the tempers, interests, or inclinations of designing individuals, might, and in all probability would, produce factions and disturbances; and without the protection of laws founded in justice, where is the encouragement to industry---where is the incitement to cultivate our farms, or increase our manufactures? What pleasure could we derive from flourishing gardens or fruitful fields? For if lawless power renders them a precarious they will certainly become a joyless acquisition.

I do not undertake to vindicate every action or proceeding of the friends of government; when party spirit runs high, zealous tempers, on either side, are apt to run into excess. My utmost wish at this time is to reconcile those who have professedly discountenanced the insurrections, to the general line of conduct pursued (which was not adopted until reluctant necessity required it) for the suppression of them. I also wish to reconcile them to those of their former friends who have committed the crime of attending to the calls of lawful authority; and to convince them that, besides the temptation of an obedient disposition, they had the additional inducement of sound reason to influence their conduct.

As to those who have been so far misled as to take an active part in the disturbances, through the solicitations of designing men, I wish them no greater evil than to return to a sense of their duty, and to practise those virtues of industry, sobriety, and a quiet behaviour, which will reinstate them in the favour of their fellow citizens. Those who shall be found attrociously guilty of high misdemeanors, though they demand our pity, we ought to acquiesce in the demands of justice; remembering that justice as well as mercy, is due to those who have been injured by them.

Friends and fellow citizens, the scene we have had before us will teach us a good lesson, though a hard one; it will teach us that the constitution and laws of an independent republic are too sacred to be trifled with; and that while those who are vested with lawful authority adhere to the principles of the constitution, obedience is their due. The time has now come, that the freemen of Massachusetts are exercising their darling privilege of electing their rulers: do not let us abuse this privilege, by indulging a party spirit, in opposition to the dictates of reason and sound judgment: let us look out for men of discernment and fidelity; and especially let us view them as our political guides and overseers; and not condemn them and their measures, before we discover whether they act with integrity or otherwise.

The fields call upon me to apply myself to different employments---I quit my pen for the present, and subscribe myself the public's humble servant,

A YEOMAN.

NORFOLK, May 16.

From the severity and long continuance of bad weather, we have every reason to apprehend great damages must have been sustained by the different vessels in and about our capes. The change of the moon to-morrow will, we hope, occasion a change in our atmosphere, and once more display to our longing view, the beauties of an azure sky.

RICHMOND, May 23.

On the 16th inst. died at Hampton, JAMES BARON, Esquire. This gentleman took an early and active part in the late revolution, and was soon after promoted Commodore of the fleet employed by this state to act against the enemy. His facetious temper, and truly benevolent deportment, endeared him to his acquaintance—and the universal approbation of his character and conduct, among all ranks of people, is the best testimony of his worth—makes his death regretted and lamented, and will insure lasting respect to his memory.

BENNINGTON, May 7.

As many unfavorable allegations have been spread abroad, to injure the good people of Vermont, relative to their harbouring the insurgents of Massachusetts, the following transaction may serve to shew our disposition not to encourage factious and rebellious fugitives, who have fled from justice.

ON Monday se'nnight, about 100 of the rebels from Massachusetts, who fled from justice, met at Capt. Calusha's, in Shaftsbury, in convention, to agree on measures for continuing their opposition to that government. The authority of Shaftsbury being alarmed at such an illegal collection, immediately met, and demanded of the insurgents the occasion of their meeting. A committee, consisting of Col. Smith (who was appointed their President) and four others, were chosen to make answer to this demand, which was "that they were driven from their country, and had convened with a view of concerting measures whereby they might return and enjoy their properties," and on being duly questioned, they produced two letters, one from Shays, and one from another of their principals, encouraging them to hold out and be spirited in their opposition for five weeks longer, and they might be assured of relief. Judge Olin, who acted as principal on the part of the authority, conducted with a spirit truly patriotic and noble.—He informed them that if they were met for the purpose of petitioning the legal authority of Massachusetts for pardon and leave to return, that their proceedings would be deemed highly commendable; but if their views were hostile, and their business was to concert plans for committing depredations, and continuing their opposition to that government, they must disperse immediately, for no such unlawful assembling could be allowed in Vermont. Colonel Smith answered, that the hopes of any advantage by petitioning were now at an end.

The Sheriff of the county who had been previously notified was present, for the purpose of dispersing them in case they refused to withdraw. The rebels pleaded for leave to be by themselves for a few minutes, which was granted, after which they dispersed and proceeded immediately to White creek, in the state of New-York, where we have understood there was a considerable body collected, who sit in convention from day to day without opposition.

The Governor and Council of Vermont have given the strongest assurances to his Excellency Governor Bowdoin, that in case the insurgents residing in this state, pursue any measures that are hostile, the most effectual measures shall be taken by the forces of this state for apprehending and delivering them up to his authority and punishment.

BOSTON, May 19.

From various accounts it is conjectured, that the number of representatives that will be returned the ensuing year, will be as high as *three hundred*. There is an old proverb, that "*Many hands make light work*,"—we heartily wish that this proverb, a little altered, may be verified, and that *many hands may make* right *work*.

May 28. A gentleman who arrived in town on Friday last from Orange, in the county of Hampshire, informs us, that the following letter was received by the person to whom it was directed, on Wednesday last, viz.

Hinsdale, May 21, 1787, 12 o'clock.

'Brother,

'I would have you acquaint my family, that I am taken prisoner by Shays's men. They tell me I must go to head quarters——where that is I know not. From your brother. JOSEPH METCALF.

'Mr. Savel Metcalf, Orange'

Mr. Metcalf was on his return home from a journey when he was captured. The night following which, the house of Medad Pomroy, Esquire, in Warwick, was attacked, and himself made prisoner, by an armed body of insurgents, commanded by one Smith, of New-Salem, late a Lieutenant Colonel of the militia, who, previous to his departure, left the following with Mr. Pomroy's lady, viz.

'This is to certify the commonwealth of Massachusetts, that the persons now taken are to be reserved as hostages to secure the life of John Parmenter and Henry M'Cullock, who are condemned to death by said state, and to assure you that if the above persons are put to death by said state, that the persons taken as above, shall be put to death in the same manner, as soon as the news arrives, and that without delay, and therefore pray you not to be deceived, but pray to save life.'

Our informant, who is brother to one of the gentlemen made prisoners, says further, that on Tuesday last they were seen to pass through Brattleborough, Vermont, guarded by six of the rebels.

Extract of a letter from Barrington, May 22, 1787.

'Yesterday returned to camp from Boston, the Hon. Major-General Lincoln. The regiment under the command of Col. Newell, the artillery under Major Brown, and the light dragoons under Captain Sheldon, marched about two miles out of town to meet the general. At 11, A. M. the General, attended by the Hon. Mr. Sedgwick, late member of Congress, Mr. Prince, the Commissary of the army, and the Sheriff of the county, made his appearance, which was announced by the discharge of seven pieces of artillery. The General then passed the line of the regiment, receiving the salutes of the officers, the soldiers with arms presented—having advanced a little in front he halted, and the regiment having again passed him in platoons, they returned again to Barrington. Nothing could evince the affection of the troops to this good man, more than the emulation which appeared among them to excel, when they were informed they were going to meet the General. That joy and transport which appeared so visible on each countenance when they were first informed the General was in the country, now shone with the most exalted splendor when they saw him; nor was the General himself unmoved at these apparent marks of their esteem, but received them with all that paternal affection which marks the good and the brave, and which is justly a characteristic of this worthy man."

An express arrived in town on Saturday last, who brought information that Mr. Joseph Metcalf had made his escape from the party of insurgents who were conveying him to Shays's head quarters.

WORCESTER, May 20.

We are credibly informed, by persons from the state of Vermont, that the leaders of the late rebellion assembled, a few days since, a number of men, to the amount, it is said, of about 200, chiefly of those who had fled from this state; but the authority in Vermont ordered them to disperse, and they dispersed accordingly. It is said their intention was to come into this state and renew their nefarious designs. The conduct of Vermont, in this instance, and others, respecting the rebellion, is spoken of much to its credit. Rhode-Island! Rhode-Island only, as a state, is the only one that has, by its proceedings, encouraged treason and rebellion!

NEW-YORK, May 31.

A man passing by the new slip last Sunday evening, was furiously attacked by two armed villains, known to be foreigners; who, after beating the unfortunate man with their bludgenos, to such a degree as deprived him of reason, dragged him into the dock, and most inhumanly endeavoured to end his existence by pelting him with stones in an unmerciful manner; but some person hearing the cries of the unhappy man and coming to his assistance, the parricides thought proper precipitately to make off. Strict search is making for them by the officers of justice, who it is to be hoped will soon detect them, that proper examples may be made of such dangerous night-walkers.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 6.

Mr. Jonathan Burrall is unanimously elected by Congress a Commissioner for settling the accounts of the quarter-master's and commissary departments, having been previously nominated by Mr. Pettit. And Mr. Benjamin Walker was unanimously elected commissioner for settling the accounts of the hospital, marine and clothier's departments, having been previously nominated by Mr. King.

A strict calculation has lately been made in Massachusetts of the number of inhabitants in the state, by which it appears that, exclusive of a considerable portion of persons not rateable, there has been an encrease of 28,000 freeholders since the last calculation in the year 1772, when the amount was 72,000. In so short a period as 15 years, 10 of which have been consumed in a destructive war,—this seems almost an incredible multiplication of the human species.

Extract of a letter from New-Orleans, May 2, 1787.

"This government gives great encouragement for raising and curing tobacco—all the last crop was bought for the King, at ten silver dollars per cwt. part of which was sent to Mexico, and part to Old Spain. The Naches district, notwithstanding the revolutions that have happened there, furnished last year to the amount of 60,000 dollars, and if the place remains annexed to this government, will in a little time treble that sum. It is the only produce that is paid for in hard money: 180 paper dollars are given for 100 hard."

There is not a town upon the continent, hardly one in the world, says a correspondent, in which anonymous warfare is conducted with such virulence as in this city. A difference of opinion upon the most speculative subject, creates personal animosity; and, it would seem, that in the imagination of some men, to traduce a character, and to refute an argument, are the same thing. Thus, if one writer states a proposition in politics, he may be answered by calling him an apostate; if another details the principles of commerce, he may be confuted by a charge of toryism: a treatise upon language may be stripped of its merit, by terming its author an incendiary; and nothing more is requisite to controvert a theological essay, than to assert that the priest is a drunkard. It is in some degree fortunate, however, when this species of logic is properly applied; for, we frequently find an epithet presented to the reputed author, which would be absurdly assigned to the real one;---and how often, alas! has the spirit of invective been exhausted upon a character that was ignorant of the cause which had inflamed it? Truly, in this new system it has been forgotten, that he who can furnish reason, will never resort to abuse; and that he who strikes in the dark may probably wound an innocent stranger, or pierce the bosom of an intimate friend. How idle is it, in contemplating a piece of art, to consider the form or manner of the artist, and how hazardous even in a state of war, to commence the battle, till the enemy has been proved by a sight of her colours!------After all, any person who is zealous for promoting the interest of his country, must conquer all the tenderness and delicacy which may make him afraid of being spoken ill of; or his endeavours will often produce no less uneasiness to himself, than benefit to the public. Among a people who indulge themselves in the utmost freedom of thought and speech, a man must either be insignificant, or able to bear an undeserved reproach. A true patriot indeed should comfort himself under the attacks of falshood and obloquy, by regarding his censurers with the same neglect that a good writer regards his critics, who are generally a race of men that are not able to discover the beauties of a work they examine, and deny that approbation to others which they never received themselves. He should rather rejoice in the success of his honest designs, than be mortified by those who misrepresent them.

The present time, says a correspondent, is a very important one: The eyes of friends and enemies---of all Europe---nay more---of the whole world, are upon the United States.---Come forth ye decided patriots---ye friends to virtue and order---and ye public ministers of religion, come forth, and from the sacred desk as well as in your private intercourse with your flocks, inculcate upon them the necessity of government, and the connection between good laws faithfully executed and true religion. This will be no departure from the purity or dignity of the gospel, for although by the *miraculous* providence of God, it has risen above the persecution of earthly power, yet it must always flourish most when rulers are a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well.

It is the duty of the American ladies, in a particular manner, to interest themselves in the success of the measures that are now pursuing by the Federal Convention for the happiness of America:---They can retain their rank as rational beings only in a free government. In a monarchy (to which the present anarchy in America if not restrained, must soon lead us) they will be considered as valuable members of society, only in proportion as they are capable of being mothers for soldiers, who are the pillars of crowned heads.---It is in their power, by their influence over their husbands, brothers and sons, to draw them from those dreams of liberty under a simple democratical form of government, which are so unfriendly to that order and decency, of which nature has made them such amiable examples. As the miseries of slavery will fall with particular weight upon them, they are certainly deeply interested in the establishment of such a government as will preserve our liberties, and thereby preserve the rank---the happiness---the influence, and the character in society, for which God intended them.

On Friday last the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council were pleased to appoint Stephen Balliet, Esquire, a Commissioner for adjusting the claims of the Wyoming settlers, in the room of Joseph Montgomery, Esquire, resigned.

EXTRACTS from the Minutes of the Second Session of the ELEVENTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY *of the* COMMONWEALTH *of* PENNSYLVANIA.

SATURDAY, March 17, 1787. A. M.

The bill, entituled "An Act for ſecuring the city of Philadelphia, and the neighbourhood thereof, from damage by gunpowder," was read the third time, debated by paragraphs, and ordered to be engroſſed, for the purpoſe of being enacted into a law.

The bill, entituled "An Act to revive the incorporation of the ſubſcribers to the Bank of North-America," having been brought in engroſſed, was compared at the table:

And on the queſtion,---"Shall the ſame be enacted into a law?"---the Yeas and Nays were called by Mr. Whitehill and Mr. D. Clymer, and were as follow, viz.

YEAS. Meſſieurs Will, Morris, Fitzſimons, G. Clymer, Hiltzheimer, W. Robinſon, jun. Salter, Foulke, Wynkoop, Chapman, Upp, Moore, Willing, Ralſton, Evans, Thomas, Whelen, Lowrey, Hubley, Carpenter, Work, Roſs, Clemſon, M'Conaughy, Schmyſer, M'Clellan, Lilley, Tyſon, Eichelberger, D. Clymer, Canon, Brackenridge, C. Moore, Wheeler, Reiff. 35.

NAYS. Meſſieurs Gray, Whitehill, Beale, Kennedy, Mitchell, J. Heiſter, Kreemer, G. Heiſter, Davis, P. Trexler, jun. Brown, Burkhalter, Piper, Powell, Antes, Dale, Findley, Barr, Wright, M'Dowell, Alliſon, Philips, Gilchreeſt, Smith, M'Calmont, Clark, Miley, Carſon. 28.

So it was determined in the affirmative, the bill enacted into a law, and the Speaker directed to ſign the ſame.

MONDAY, March 19, 1787. P. M.

Petitions from 177 inhabitants of the county of Dauphin, and 140 inhabitants of the county of Cumberland, were read, praying certificates for debts due from the United States to the citizens of this ſtate may be received in payment for unpatented lands. Ordered to lie on the table.

A repreſentation from the religious ſociety called Quakers was preſented to the chair, and read, as follows, viz.

To the GENERAL ASSEMBLY of Pennſylvania.

The Religious Society called Quakers, in the ſaid ſtate, take the liberty again to repreſent,

THAT we cannot, conſiſtent with our chriſtian duty, omit to requeſt your ſerious attention to our memorial dated in the Second Month, 1786, preſented to the Aſſembly of laſt year, on the ſubject of the militia law, and our addreſs in the Ninth Month following to the committee of that Houſe, to whom the ſame was referred, the cauſe of concern we then expreſſed ſtill ſubſiſting, and being renewed by the bill lately publiſhed, and propoſed to be enacted into a law, for the eſtabliſhment of a militia, inflicting fines and forfeitures on thoſe who are reſtrained by a principle of conſcience from actively conforming or contributing thereto.

A candid and unprejudiced attention to the reaſons we then offered in objection to the nature, tendency and operation of ſuch laws, we apprehend, will be found to apply with undiminiſhed weight to the bill now in contemplation, the principles on which it is founded being eſſenetally the ſame; inconſiſtent with religious and civil liberty, its effects muſt be equally oppreſſive and pernicious; and we have reaſon to believe, that the virtuous and wiſe part of your conſtituents muſt be convinced of its inexpediency.

Theſe conſiderations appearing to us important, and being materially affected by the operation of ſuch acts of the legiſlature, we are induced to offer them, in addition to what we have before ſuggeſted to the late Houſe on the ſubject, and are

Your real Friends.

Signed on behalf, and by direction of a meeting of the repreſentatives of the ſaid people called Quakers, held in Philadelphia, the 15th day of the Third Month, 1787.

JAMES PEMBERTON,
Clerk at this time.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the rector, church-wardens and veſtry-men of the United Swediſh Lutheran Churches of Wiccacoa, Kingſeſſing and Upper Merion, called Gloria Dei, St. Thomas's and Chriſt-church, was read, praying to be incorporated; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and the prayer thereof granted.

A petition from certain inhabitants of the county of Cheſter was read, ſtating, that divers ſums of money have been levied upon and collected from divers non-jurors within this ſtate, over and above the ſums quotaed upon the reſpective counties within the ſame, and praying this Houſe to adopt ſuch meaſures as may tend to cauſe a due inveſtigation of the application of ſuch monies.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A letter from Thomas Paine, Eſquire, was read, ſtating, that he preſented, for the inſpection of the members of this Houſe, a model of a bridge of one arch, compoſed of iron bars, to the extent of three or four hundred feet, intended to paſs over rivers, and requeſting a committee may be appointed for the purpoſe of bringing the matter more circumſtantially before the Houſe, by examining into the principles and practicability of the conſtruction, and rendering it uſeful.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from the inhabitants of the townſhips of Rye and Greenwood, in the county of Cumberland, was read, praying to be allowed to hold their general elections at Hugh Miller's, in the townſhip of Rye aforeſaid.

Ordered to lie on the table.

A petition from Philip Struben, late a Lieutenant of dragoons, commanded by Captain Van Heer, in the ſervice of the United States, was read, praying he may be allowed a part of the donation lands allotted for the officers and ſoldiers of the Pennſylvania line; and on motion, and by ſpecial order, the ſame was read the ſecond time, and referred to the committee appointed November 15th laſt, on the petitions of Daniel Vanderſlice and others, to report thereon.

A petition from a number of the inhabitants of the counties of Cheſter and Lancaſter was read, ſtating the many loſſes they ſuſtained during the late war, and praying a further time for patenting their lands, that they may be exonerated from the payment of any intereſt due thereon previous to the late revolution, and that funded certificates for debts due to the citizens of this ſtate from the United States may be received in payment therefor.

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 14th, on the petition of the inhabitants of Peters, Antrim, Waſhington and Montgomery townſhips, in the county of Franklin, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The committee appointed March 3d, on the petition of a number of the inhabitants of the county of Weſtmoreland, made report, which was read, and

Ordered to lie on the table.

The report of the committee, on the petition of divers citizens of Pennſylvania, incloſing a memorial and petition intended to have been preſented by the late Samuel J. Atlee, Eſquire, read December 22d laſt, was read the ſecond time, and the further conſideration thereof poſtponed.

The bill, entituled "An Act for incorporating the German congregation of Frankford, in the townſhip of Oxford, and county of Philadelphia," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for regulating chimney-ſweepers within the city of Philadelphia, and the diſtrict of Southwark and townſhip of the Northern-Liberties, in the county of Philadelphia," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act to obtain the number of the inhabitants within the ſtate," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act to appoint Commiſſioners to regulate the ſtreets, lanes and alleys in the diſtrict of Southwark, and to lay out new ſtreets, lanes and alleys therein, for the accommodation of the inhabitants, and to lay out the road therein mentioned through the ſaid diſtrict, and parts of the townſhips of Moyamenſing and Paſſyunk," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

The bill, entituled "An Act for facilitating the redemption of the bills of credit emitted in the year one thouſand ſeven hundred and eighty-one, and for redeeming part of the funded debt of the ſtate, by the ſpeedy collection of the arrearages due for unpatented lands, which were located before the declaration of independence," was read the ſecond time, debated by paragraphs, ordered to be tranſcribed, and in the mean time printed for public conſideration.

[To be Continued.]

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THIS DAY is Publiſhed,
(Price a Quarter Dollar)
BY M. CAREY, MARKET-STREET, NEAR SECOND-STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*

For MAY, 1787.

Containing a variety of Political Economy, Rural Concerns, Medical and Surgical Tracts, Satire and Humour, Miſcellanies, and Poems by the late Dr. Ladd. (The contents of which will be inſerted in our next.)

THE Printer of the American Muſeum returns his moſt grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has experienced---hopes for a continuance of their favour, and aſſures them he ſhall ſpare no pains to merit it.

As the liſt of ſubſcribers will be printed in the Muſeum for June (which will be publiſhed on the firſt day of the enſuing month) he requeſts that ſuch of his friends, whether Bookſellers or others, as have taken ſubſcription papers, will be pleaſed to ſend them to him as ſpeedily as poſſible.

*** The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is only 18s. per ann. for two volumes, each containing 576 pages of letter preſs. Philad. June 1, 1787.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

PETER MATHER.

June 4, 1787.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

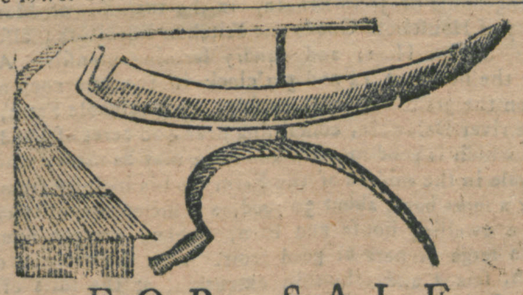
STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening, the 30th of May, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns---Alſo, a dark brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

SAMUEL POWEL.

June 4. †

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN
SICKLES,
Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by
George Lownes and *Sons,*
In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.



FOR SALE,
A large and general aſſortment of
SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.

GEORGE BRINGHURST,
COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

FINLASS,
STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of
French and *Engliſh* STAYS,
In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.
Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

Cheſter county, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mary Withy, in the borough of Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Monday, the ſecond day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large two-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid borough, whereon are erected two large ſtone ſtores, a ſtone bake houſe, a ſmall brick tenement or kitchen, and ſundry other buildings, bounded by the river Delaware, and by Market-ſtreet, Filbert-ſtreet, and Welch-lane. One other lot of ground, fronting on the north ſide of Filbert-ſtreet, and bounded therewith, and by Welch-lane, and lands of Jeſſe Maris, Joſhua Cowpland and others. One other lot of ground, bounded by Cheſter creek, the river Delaware, and lands of Joſeph Richardſon, Mary Norris, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and William O'Neal. One other lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, bounded therewith, and by Middle-ſtreet and Free-ſtreet, and ground of John Powell and others. Alſo a piece of land, ſituate in the ſame borough, bounded by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire. And alſo three annuities or ground rents, amounting to about nine pounds per annum, iſſuing and payable out of ſundry lots of ground in the ſame borough, now or late in the poſſeſſion of John Powell, William Siddens, and Joſhua Cowpland. All late the eſtate of Francis Richardſon, deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, by

EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. As it has been ſurmiſed that it is not improbable but Francis Richardſon, in his life time, may have ſold and conveyed ſome of thoſe lots of ground to ſome perſon or perſons, the Sheriff will thank the purchaſers, if they will, previous to the day of ſale, make known the ſame to him, or to Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire, in Cheſter. ¶

Reading, May 30, 1787.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on the 18th inſtant, two perſons, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, one of them calls himſelf THOMAS KEENAM, ſays he was born in Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, his cloaths are mean and not worth mentioning; he ſays he laboured laſt in Bucks county, but does not remember the names of his employers. The other is a native of Pennſylvania, ſays he was born in Briſtol, in Bucks county, and has lately left the ſame, calls himſelf JOHN HARRIS, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, has dark brown hair, had on an old hat, half worn olive coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, black ſtuff breeches, and thread ſtockings ribbed. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are requeſted to come, pay charges, and releaſe them from confinement; otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees. ¶ CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goaler.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point-no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 21, 1787. ¶ MARTIN WILER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice NEGRO LAD, named John Farmer, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from the little finger of his left hand, has not had the ſmall-pox, reads well and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped do. ſhoes with hobnails. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid lad in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if in the county aforeſaid, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

AMOS COOPER.

Fifth-month 30th, 1787. ¶

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the encloſure of Joſeph Jeffries, at Wright's ferry, Lancaſter county, a brown STEER, with a white face, four or five years old, marked in the near ear with a half crop, and in the off ear with a whole crop. The owner, on proving property within two months from this date, and paying coſts, may have him again. § JOSEPH JEFFERIES.

Easton, Northampton county, May 21, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 19th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts of Land, ſituated in Mount Bethel, the one bounded by land of Benjamin Gratzer and William Love, containing about 80 acres, more or leſs; the other tract bounded by land of George Taylor, deceaſed, and vacant land, and containing 96 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Valentine Nicholas; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain Clocks, gold and ſilver Watches; patent ſeconds ditto clock movements, japanned clock faces, caſt and forged clock-work, large Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools and materials, files, &c.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. †786. c 6 w.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

FIFTEEN POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on Saturday night, the 5th inſtant, THREE NEGRO FELLOWS, the property of the ſubſcribers, viz. a mulatto man, called James, ſometimes Murdy, belonging to Thomas M'Donough, about 5 feet 6 inches high, pretty well ſet, walks with his toes very much out, had on a lightiſh coloured great coat, a pair of thin ſtriped trowſers, he has a remarkable buſhy head, and is fond of ſinging: Another, a black fellow, about the ſame ſize, belonging to Chriſtopher Vandegrift, called Cæſar, had on a pair of black velvet breeches, a pea green broad cloth jacket, a homeſpun cloth coat lined with ſtriped linſey, a middling ſober ſedate fellow: The other a black fellow belonging to William Frazier, about the ſame ſize, called Jonas, his clothes not well remembered. It is imagined they mean to make towards the eaſtern ſtates, or may from ſome circumſtances be ſuſpected to lurk ſomewhere in Jerſey. A reward of FIVE POUNDS will be given for each or any of them, to any perſon who will ſecure them in any gaol, that the ſubſcribers may get them again, and if brought home, reaſonable expences, by

CHRISTOPHER VANDEGRIFT,
§ THOMAS M'DONOUGH,
WILLIAM FRAZIER.

St. George's hundred, New-Caſtle county,
Delaware ſtate, May 7, 1787.

Tinicum townſhip, Bucks county, April 30, 1787.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

MADE his eſcape, on the night of the twenty-eighth inſtant, on the road to Newtown gaol, a certain man, named ABRAHAM OVERHALT, about 5 feet eight or nine inches high, a well ſet full faced fellow, appears to be about 30 years of age, with fair hair, had on, when he made his eſcape, a white flannel ſhirt and trowſers, a waiſtcoat, the back parts of buckſkin which appears blue, the front parts of brown worſted. Was committed on ſuſpicion of horſe ſtealing. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid Overhalt in any gaol, ſo that he may be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

JOSIAS FERGUSON, Conſtable.

N. B. Was brought into the neighbourhood ſome time laſt fall by ſaid Overhalt, a dark bay gelding, ſuppoſed to be about ten years old, has a bald face, two white feet behind, ſome ſaddle marks, paces a travel, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. ¶

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind,* which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling-houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Hoſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

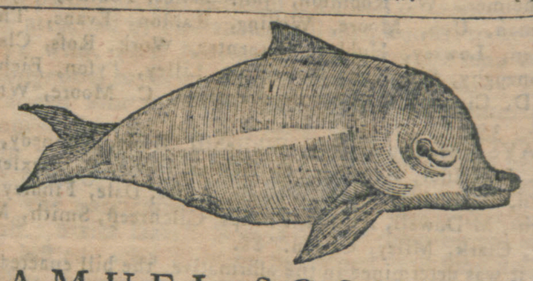
Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.



SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

HAS a good aſſortment of common cut Whalebone; he alſo cuts and prepares whalebone in the Engliſh manner, equal to Britiſh, to ſuit for bonnet, ſtay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has alſo a good aſſortment of bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the Britiſh manner, he apprehends few know the quality of ſuch bone; but as there is little or no waſte in it, he flatters himſelf the conſumers will find it their intereſt to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone buſineſs in ſo extenſive a manner, as to ſell his dreſs'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has ſold for when the buſineſs was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country ſhopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to ſell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and diſpatch. ¶

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper,*

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has lately removed from his houſe in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The houſe is well furniſhed for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours ſhall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. The ſtables are ſpacious and in good order, the uſe of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his houſe at two o'clock every afternoon (unleſs otherwiſe deſired) to the ſign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Paſſyunk townſhip, where a houſe of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each paſſenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, ſending directions to his houſe the preceding day, will be waited on at their houſes, at any hour they may be pleaſed to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

DELAWARE STATE.

IN THE HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY, MONDAY, A. M.
February 5, 1787.

THE Houſe having reſumed the conſideration of the petition of James Hathaway, and the affidavits accompanying the ſame, read the ſecond time on the 19th of January laſt;

Reſolved, That the ſaid James Hathaway have leave to bring in a bill, to annul his marriage with his wife Mary, formerly Mary Siddenham, and to enable him to marry again; giving ſix weeks notice thereof in two of the moſt public news-papers publiſhed in Philadelphia, and alſo in the news-papers publiſhed Wilmington; in order that any perſons concerned may appear before the General Aſſembly, and offer their objections, if any they have, to ſuch bill.

Extract from the Minutes,
JAMES BOOTH, Clerk of Aſſembly.

In purſuance of the above reſolution, I James Harthaway, of the county of Suſſex, in the ſtate of Delaware, do intend to exhibit a bill for the purpoſes aforeſaid, to the Honorable the General Aſſembly of the ſaid ſtate, on Monday, the fourth day of June next, at their ſeſſions of Aſſembly to be held at Dover: whereof all perſons concerned, who have any objections to ſuch bill, are deſired to take notice, and to appear at the time and place aforeſaid to offer ſuch their objections.

April 23, 1787. †4w JAMES HATHAWAY.

FOR SALE BY *LEONARD JACOBY,*

At his ſtore, in Second-ſtreet, the fifth door above Race-ſtreet, and next door to the ſign of the black Bear, in Philadelphia, a large aſſortment of the beſt kind of

Dutch Scythes and German Straw-Knives, with ſuitable Whetſtones.

ALSO, a few elegant finiſhed

Light-horſemen's SWORDS.

Likewiſe a general aſſortment of ſuperfine, fine, middling and coarſe

BOULTING-CLOTHS,

Suitable for any kind of milling buſineſs. The ſuperfine cloths are ſuperior in quality to any heretofore imported into this country.

The ſaid JACOBY, having dealt in that article for a number of years, flatters himſelf that he has acquired a competent knowledge thereof, therefore engages to furniſh any perſon deſirous of purchaſing, and not being fully acquainted with the quality and kind uſed to the different branches of the milling buſineſs, with ſuch cloths as will anſwer the purpoſe for which they are recommended, and if upon trial thoſe cloths by him choſen ſhould not anſwer the expectation of the purchaſer, he will either exchange them for others, or return the money.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of DANIEL FOY, late of the townſhip of Southampton, Bucks county, Pennſylvania, deceaſed, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe who have any demands againſt the eſtate, to bring in their accounts, properly atteſted, by the fifth of June next.

§ JOHN CORNELL, Adminiſtrator.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1787. THE NUMB. 2976.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 13, 1787.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

June 4, 1787. PETER MATHER.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

GEORGE BRINGHURST,
COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

FINLASS,
STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of

French and *Engliſh* STAYS,

In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.

Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

Reading, May 30, 1787.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on the 18th inſtant, two perſons, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, one of them calls himſelf THOMAS KENNAM, ſays he was born in Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, his cloaths are mean and not worth mentioning; he ſays he laboured laſt in Bucks county, but does not remember the names of his employers. The other is a native of Pennſylvania, ſays he was born in Briſtol, in Bucks county, and has lately left the ſame, calls himſelf JOHN HARRIS, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, has dark brown hair, had on an old hat, half worn olive coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, black ſtuff breeches, and thread ſtockings ribbed. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are requeſted to come, pay charges, and releaſe them from confinement; otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees. ¶ CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goaler.

Cheſter county, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mary Withy, in the borough of Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Monday, the ſecond day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large two-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid borough, whereon are erected two large ſtone ſtores, a ſtone bake houſe, a ſmall brick tenement or kitchen, and ſundry other buildings, bounded by the river Delaware, and by Market-ſtreet, Filbert-ſtreet, and Welch-lane. One other lot of ground, fronting on the north ſide of Filbert-ſtreet, and bounded therewith, and by Welch-lane, and lands of Jeſſe Maris, Joſhua Cowpland and others. One other lot of ground, bounded by Cheſter creek, the river Delaware, and lands of Joſeph Richardſon, Mary Norris, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and William O'Neal. One other lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, bounded therewith, and by Middle-ſtreet and Free-ſtreet, and ground of John Powell and others. Alſo a piece of land, ſituate in the ſame borough, bounded by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire. And alſo three annuities or ground rents, amounting to about nine pounds per annum, iſſuing and payable out of ſundry lots of ground in the ſame borough, now or late in the poſſeſſion of John Powell, William Siddens, and Joſhua Cowpland. All late the eſtate of Francis Richardſon, deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. As it has been ſurmiſed that it is not improbable but Francis Richardſon, in his life time, may have ſold and conveyed ſome of thoſe lots of ground to ſome perſon or perſons, the Sheriff will thank the purchaſers, if they will, previous to the day of ſale, make known the ſame to him, or to Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire, in Cheſter. ¶

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point-no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 2d, 1787. ¶ MARTIN WILER.

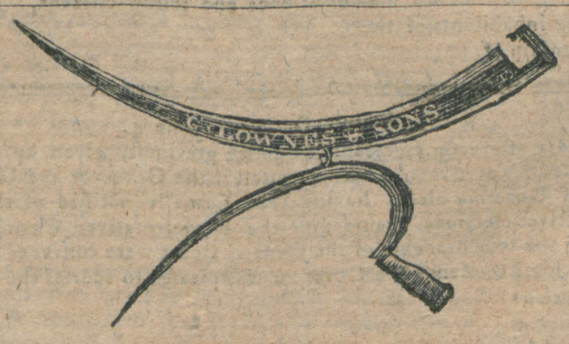
EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice NEGRO LAD, named John Farmer, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from the little finger of his left hand, has not had the ſmall-pox, reads well and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped do. ſhoes with hobnails. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid lad in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if in the county aforeſaid, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Fifth-month 30th, 1787. ¶ AMOS COOPER.

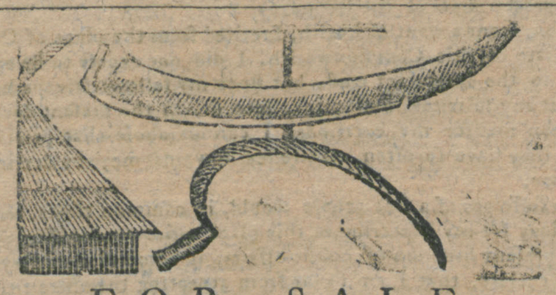
STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening, the 30th of May, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns---Alſo, a dark brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. † SAMUEL POWEL.



THREE HUNDRED DOZEN
SICKLES,
Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by
George Lownes and *Sons,*
In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.



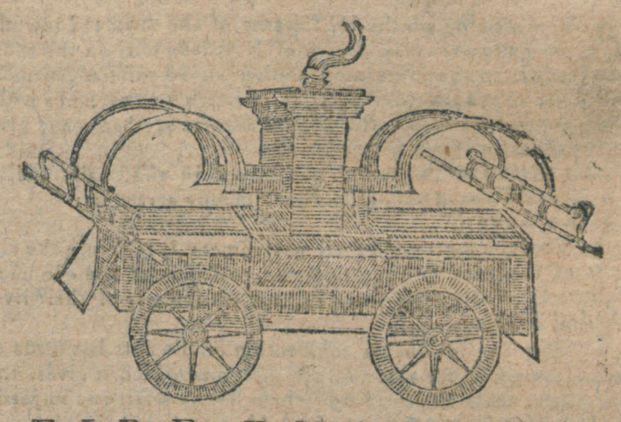
FOR SALE,
A large and general aſſortment of
SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.

May 12, 1787.

WAS taken up treſpaſſing in the encloſure of Joſeph Jeffries, at Wright's ferry, Lancaſter county, a brown STEER, with a white face, four or five years old, marked in the near ear with a half crop, and in the off ear with a whole crop. The owner, on proving property within two months from this date, and paying coſts, may have him again. § JOSEPH JEFFERIES.



FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

Bordentown, May 18, 1787.

To be Sold at public Sale,

On *Saturday*, the 23d of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph King, oppoſite Bordentown,

(if not Sold at private Sale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich Land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder wood land and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lies very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country. There is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALY on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold, if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip May Flower, John Stilwell, maſter, a number of

Fine healthy Redemptioners,

Of both ſexes, from twelve to twenty-four years of age,

AMONG whom are Mechanics of different profeſſions, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, lying above Vine-ſtreet, or to RICHARD SOMERS or JOHN WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. †

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprenrice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable chrrges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

BROKE into an encloſure in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sixth-day, the 7th of this inſtant, May, 1787, a ſtray MILK COW. Any perſon, by applying to Nathaniel Jones, at his griſt-mill, in ſaid townſhip, may hear where the cow may be had, and proving property and paying charges, may have her again, if ſhe does not eſcape before the ſaid application. ¶

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oilſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

Eaſton, Northampton county, May 21, 1787.

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

INCLOSED are handed you for publication, the proceedings of a townſhip meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, on the ſubject of the late act of Aſſembly, confirming to the people called Connecticut claimants, their poſſeſſions in the county of Luzerne---together with a copy of the remonſtrance agreed to be preſented to the honorable the Supreme Executive Council, and of the circular letter of the committee choſen at ſaid meeting.

Several townſhips of this county have adopted the reſolutions entered into at Eaſton; and as a part of the duty of the committee is to notify their fellow-citizens of the danger of ſo alarming a meaſure, they have thought it neceſſary to publiſh the incloſures, that the circulation of their opinions may be the more extenſive.

AT a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton, on the 7th of May, 1787, to take into conſideration an act of the Aſſembly, paſſed on the 27th March, 1787, relative to the lands which are thereby taken from the original owners of them, and given to the claimants from Connecticut,

Doctor ANDREW LEDLIE was placed in the chair, and the following reſolutions unanimouſly agreed to:

RESOLVED,

1. That the great end of all government is to ſecure the citizens of the ſtate in the inviolable poſſeſſion of their inherent rights and privileges of freemen, and particularly of their lives, liberties and property.

2. That the invaluable conſtitution of the ſtate has made effectual proviſion for theſe, in the aſſurance which it gives, that no citizen ſhall be deprived of them but by a fair and impartial trial in open court, before a reſpectable jury of the vicinity.

3. That the act of Aſſembly paſſed the 27th of March laſt, depriving a great number of the citizens of their property in the county of Luzerne, without a trial by jury, is a direct and dangerous infringement of the conſtitution.

4. That the haſty manner of enacting the ſaid law, was as unconſtitutional as the matter of it, inaſmuch as it was enacted within a week after the publication of the bill for conſideration, and in the ſame ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, before the perſons, whoſe property was effected by it, could poſſibly have any notice of ſo unuſual an intention in the legiſlature, or any opportunity to conſult together, and to expreſs their ſentiments concerning the general tendency of ſo alarming a meaſure, or the probable operation of ſo dangerous a precedent.---This haſty proceeding, which deprives a number of citizens of their juſtly acquired property, without their conſent, without law, or even without the form of a trial, is conſidered by us as a direct violation of our conſtitution; which has provided, that no bill ſhall be paſſed into a law, until it has been publiſhed for conſideration at one ſeſſion of the Aſſembly, and lain over to the next, excepting in caſes of ſudden neceſſity; which neceſſity certainly cannot be ſaid to exiſt with reſpect to the diſturbances at Wyoming, which have ſubſiſted for more than ſeventeen years paſt.

5. That the compenſation in the unlocated lands of the ſtate propoſed to the citizens, whoſe property the Aſſembly has ſecretly, haſtily, and violently taken from them, is merely nominal, inadequate, and deluſory, and ſuch as, it is more than probable, not a ſingle member of the Houſe, who promoted the oppreſſive law, would be willing to take in exchange for his own private property.

6. That had the compenſation propoſed been more adequate than it is, yet it does not ſuit the circumſtances of many of the injured citizens to range through the woods in queſt of lands that would be worth their acceptance from the ſtate, or to employ men to do it for them. And the inexpreſſible diſtreſs to which this law has reduced others of them, has renderend all proſpect of any compenſation in the mode propoſed by the law abſolutely impracticable, ſo that the oppreſſed citizens have juſt reaſon to complain of the wanton cruelty of the Aſſembly, in obliging them to ſit down and mourn over their property loſt for ever, if the law ſhould continue, without any other hope of compenſation.

7. That the promoters of this law were greatly deficient in their guardianſhip of the rights and property of their conſtituents, in offering to the plundered citizens the vacant and unſettled lands of the ſtate as a compenſation, which they had no authority to beſtow, becauſe every citizen has a joint right in them, as a common fund for leſſening the expences of government, and the taxes of the ſtate, and their conſtituents have given them no authority to beſtow their common property upon one claſs of citizens, to make way for a much more valuable preſent to a lawleſs banditti, who have intruded themſelves into the ſtate, in defiance of government and juſtice, and have held the property of its peaceable citizens by force of arms, murder and violence, for more than ſeventeen years paſt.

8. That the citizens of this ſtate, who pay ſuch heavy taxes for the ſupport of government, and have honeſtly bought and paid for their lands in the county of Luzerne, had a right to expect a legal protection in the quiet poſſeſſion of their property, againſt all invaſion whatſoever; and it muſt be a ſpecies of oppreſſion unknown in any free government, for our aſſembly not only to withhold that protection, but alſo to take our property in a haſty and unconſtitutional manner, and beſtow it on the very invaders.

9. That it is the duty of all the citizens of this commonwealth to unite together as one man, to oppoſe the execution of ſuch an unconſtitutional and oppreſſive law, which, from its dangerous precedent, ſets all our property afloat, and renders every citizen inſecure in his poſſeſſions, becauſe a ſilent acquieſcence in the execution would be a virtual ſurrender of all their property into the hands of an aſſembly which may be hardy enough to ſeize upon it, either for their own emolument, or the gratification of their friends.

10. That the attempt of Great-Britain to ſubjugate America, and reduce the property of its inhabitants to their abſolute diſpoſal in parliament, was not a more outrageous violation of the rights of freemen, than the law in queſtion; and if America was juſtifiable in reſiſting unto blood, the citizens of this ſtate are bound by their mutual relation to each other, and their ſacred regard to the rights and privileges of freemen, to circulate among themſelves and preſent decent but ſpirited remonſtrances againſt the oppreſſion of ſuch a law, and to try every gentle and legal method of procuring the repeal of it, before they proceed to extremities, in the defence of their common freedom.

11. That the promoters of this unconſtitutional and oppreſſive law have, by this outrageous attempt upon the property of the good citizens of Pennſylvania, forfeited all right to the confidence of their fellow citizens, and deſerve to be noted as tyrants who would enſlave them, whenever they had an opportunity, and therefore ſhould be no further intruſted with any office, whether civil, military, or judicial, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

12. That copies of theſe reſolutions be ſpeedily circulated through the different counties of the ſtate, attended with circular letters, requeſting the freemen of the commonwealth, to expreſs their ſentiments upon the alarming meaſure lately adopted by our legiſlature, in decent, but decided and ſpirited terms, and to tranſmit the ſame in proper and becoming addreſſes to council, to ſuſpend the execution of the tyrannical law until the next meeting of the Aſſembly, for its total abrogation.

13. That until theſe remonſtrances be anſwered to the ſatisfaction and relief of the injured citizens, that is, until protection is furniſhed by government to all the people without exception, it is the duty of the people to withhold the payment of thoſe taxes, which are levied for the ſupport of that government.

14. That David Waggoner, Henry Alſhouſe, ſen. and John Townes, be a committee for carrying the foregoing reſolutions into effect, for correſponding with the other townſhips, and for drawing up inſtructions to the members in Aſſembly from Northampton county, expreſſive of the ſenſe of the people.

ANDREW LEDLIE, Chairman.

To his Excellency the Preſident and the Honorable the Supreme Executive Council of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania.

The Remonſtrance of the ſubſcribers, inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, in the county of Northampton.

Reſpectfully Sheweth,

THAT your remonſtrants have ſeen, with the moſt lively apprehenſion, a very alarming attack made on the conſtitutional and ſacred rights of the citizens of this commonwealth, by an act which was hurried through a few days of the late ſeſſions of aſſembly, and paſſed the houſe on the 27th day of March, confirming to the people called Connecticut claimants their poſſeſſions in the county of Luzerne: thereby depriving a number of good and faithful citizens of a property honeſtly acquired and amply paid for, without allowing them the ſmalleſt opportunity of being heard, either by their conſtitutional judges, a jury of the vicinage, or by any other juriſdiction whatever. And your remonſtrants find, with the deepeſt concern, that a ſtretch of authority ſo arbitrary and exceſſive is not even palliated by an offer of recompence to the injured, in any degree adequate to the injury.

That bearing in remembrance thoſe principles which began and conducted theſe ſtates ſucceſsfully through the late glorious revolution, and conceiving it to be their indiſpenſible duty as good citizens of this commonwealth, to expreſs their indignation at an act as deſpotic as any which were the then objects of complaint and oppoſition. Your remonſtrants have held a townſhip meeting, to declare in a conſtitutional manner their ſentiments on the occaſion.---The proceedings and reſolutions of this meeting are herewith tranſmitted to your honorable board.

It remains that we beg, in conformity with the ſpirit of the ſaid reſolutions, that your Excellency and your Honors will exerciſe the powers with which the conſtitution has inveſted you for valuable purpoſes, and which are the neceſſary appendages of the executive authority of every government, by convening the legiſlature at as early a day as poſſible, for the re-conſideration of the obnoxious act, and in the mean time ſuſpend any further proceedings under the ſame. So ſalutary a meaſure, if timely adopted, your remonſtrants have the warmeſt hopes will tend to quiet apprehenſions which have been juſtly excited, and to renew that confidence which ought ever to ſubſiſt between the people and their repreſentatives.

(Circular.)

Gentlemen,

WE take the liberty to incloſe you the proceedings and reſolutions of a meeting of the inhabitants of the town and townſhip of Eaſton, aſſembled to take into conſideration the late very unconſtitutional act of the legiſlature with reſpect to lands in the county of Luzerne, the property of a number of our countrymen, which has been violently wreſted from them, and confirmed to the people called Connecticut claimants. As one of the principal ends of government is the protection of property, and as this protection is expreſly ſtipulated by our conſtitution, the inhabitants of this town have conceived themſelves obliged to declare their ſentiments on ſo daring an infringement of the ſacred rights of the people of Pennſylvania---and alſo to warn their fellow-citizens of the impending danger.

The conduct of the Aſſembly is univerſally intereſting, the criſis is important, and no time ſhould be loſt in forming ſuch firm and ſpirited reſolutions, as will prevent the loſs of thoſe invaluable privileges which we have ſo recently fought and bled for, and which are now encroached upon by our own repreſentatives. The ſubſcribers have been appointed a committee to correſpond with the other townſhips of this county on the ſubject, and in purſuance of their appointment forward you the incloſed, for your conſideration.

We make no doubt, gentlemen, of your entire concurrence in our proceedings---and have the firmeſt confidence that the townſhip of will not be laſt in adopting meaſures evidently calculated for the general benefit of the commonwealth.

We have the honor to be,
With the moſt perfect eſteem,
Gentlemen,
Your friends and fellow-citizens,

To the inhabitants of the
townſhip of

BOSTON, June 4.

Friday afternoon (agreeable to notice previouſly given by His Excellency) at five o'clock, preciſely, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor elect, having been formally notified of their reſpective elections, came into the Repreſentatives Chamber, where the two Branches of the General Court were convened;---when his Excellency the Governor was pleaſed to addreſs the Legiſlature as follows, viz.

Gentlemen of the Senate, *and*
Gentlemen of the Houſe *of* Repreſentatives,

AVERY reſpectable Committee, by you appointed, have notified me that the citizens of this Commonwealth have elected me Governor for the enſuing year.

To promote the happineſs of my native country hath always been the object of my purſuit, and to merit the approbation of my fellow-citizens was ever my higheſt ambition---Defective as I may have been in the purſuit of the firſt, I ſhould feel myſelf ungrateful to an high degree, did I not, upon the preſent occaſion, acknowledge the kind partiality of my countrymen in granting me ſo great a ſhare of the ſecond.

When, from a want of health, I retired from the place of Chief Magiſtrate of this Commonwealth, I did not expect to be again called to the important truſt, but ſince my fellow-citizens have, without any ſolicitation of mine, ſeen fit, in the preſent day, to call upon me for my exertions, I cannot abuſe that partiality which they have ſo often manifeſted towards me, by declining the office.

The ſuffrages of a free people would, in common times, render an apology for my appearing in this place quite unneceſſary; but in the preſent ſituation of public affairs, it becomes neceſſary for me to declare, that I am ſo far from accepting the office from a dependence upon my own ability to reſtore the Government to its needed tranquility, that it is, Gentlemen, on your wiſdom and prudence alone I rely, for thoſe meaſures which may lead us to public ſafety; from you the people will look for thoſe laws and ordinances, which will ſecure the bleſſings intended for them by the happy conſtitution of Government they have eſtabliſhed. Of me they have a right to expect I ſhall exert the powers veſted in me for their benefit and advantage, and it ſhall be my higheſt ambition not to diſappoint them. To preſerve, Gentlemen, ſacred and inviolate, our excellent conſtitution of Government; to relieve as much as poſſible the burdens of the people, and to maintain a ſtrict adherence to private and public juſtice; ſhall be the great object of my adminiſtration, and in the purſuit of them I doubt not of your aſſiſtance and ſupport, as well as thoſe of all good men.

Having declared, Gentlemen, my acceptance of the office to which I am elected, I am now ready to comply with the qualifying requiſitions of the Conſtitution.

JOHN HANCOCK.

His Honour the Lieutenant Governor then addreſſed the Legiſlature as follows, viz.

I HAVE been informed by a very reſpectable Committee of both Houſes, that you have been pleaſed to elect me to the office of Lieutenant Governor for the year enſuing. I have a due ſenſe of the honour you have conferred upon me in this appointment. I conſider it as a mark of your eſteem and confidence. It has been my conſtant aim, while I have had the honour to be employed in the public ſervice, to conſult and to the utmoſt of my abilities to promote the beſt intereſts of the people; and it has afforded me the higheſt ſatisfaction, that my conduct has generally met their approbation. I am obliged to you for the polite manner in which you have acquainted me with this appointment---I now declare my acceptance of it, and you may reſt aſſured, I ſhall endeavour to diſcharge the duties of this office with faithfulneſs and impartiality, and am ready to take the oaths and ſubſcribe the declaration required by the Conſtitution.

THOMAS CUSHING.

After which the Hon. Preſident of the Senate, in conformity to the Conſtitution, adminiſtered to the Governor and Lieutenant-Governor, the oaths therein required, which, with the declarations, being ſubſcribed by them, in the preſence of the Legiſlature, the Secretary, by the direction of the Honorable Preſident of the Senate, declared His Excellency John Hancock, Eſquire, to be Governor, and his Honour Thomas Cuſhing, Eſquire, Lieutenant-Governor of this Commonwealth, for the year enſuing.

Extract of a letter, dated May 28, from a gentleman of a very reſpectable character in Stockbridge, to his friend in this town.

" * Tyler, with two other rebels, are in Albany goal for a reſcue, &c. A centry at the bridge by § Warham Lee's, was fired at on Saturday evening laſt; he returned the fire, wounded the man, but he was not found laſt evening. About two o'clock, Sunday morning, a number of men armed came to the houſe of † Nathaniel Kingſley, Eſquire. Two came in, took all the arms in the houſe, about 20, his watch, and went off---whither, could not be diſcovered.

* *A pardoned Rebel.* § *In Great-Barrington.*
† *Repreſentative of Becket, in the county of Berkſhire.*

LITCHFIELD, June 4.

By a letter from Great-Barrington, dated the 26th ult. we learn, that a few days ſince the noted Robert Joyner, one of the inſurgents, and an active villain among the gang of plunderers, was apprehended and committed to the gaol in that town---he fired upon his purſuers, and was badly wounded in the head by a ſhot returned. By the ſame letter we are alſo informed, that Enoch Tyler, who was convicted, and ſentenced to die by the Supreme Court, at their late ſeſſions in that town, and ſince pardoned by the Governor, immediately after his liberation aſſumed his arms, joined and aſſiſted a gang of robbers in plundering a number of houſes in Weſt-Stockbridge. He is now confined in Albany gaol for a riot in the ſtate of New-York; from whence, after receiving the rewards of his deeds there, he will be demanded, and tranſmitted to Maſſachuſetts, to ſuffer the puniſhment due to ſo hardened a villain.

NEWPORT, May 31.

A correſpondent obſerves, that the ſons of anarchy here flatter themſelves, that the new legiſlatures of Maſſachuſetts and Connecticut (which are now in ſeſſion) are deeply infected with the PAPER INFLUENZA, and that this virulent plague, with all its concomitant evils, will ſpread a ſimilar devaſtation to that we have fatally experienced:---But, ſays our correſpondent, if they ſhould be inattentive to the ruin and merited depredation conſequent on ſuch diſorders; if they ſhould reject the wiſe and ſalutary ſyſtem of their late adminiſtration, and blindly plunge into the Rhode-Iſland politics, in order that they might trample on the ſacred principles of the conſtitution, and ſelfiſhly ſport with the rights of property---no recrimination will be too ſevere---no ſatire will be too poignant---the pen of Junius, while it bitterly retorts the ſarcaſtic proverb,---" RHODE-ISLAND FAITH," will awake the patriot's zeal to a firm oppoſition---a TACITUS will faithfully hiſtorify the reproachful ſyſtem---and unveil the deluſions and falſe gloſſes of the harpies of anarchy---while the Auctioneer will caracature the diſtinguiſhed contours of perfidy, fraud and injuſtice.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, faſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787. *

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

Weſt Cheſter, May 28, 1787.

NOW in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, living at the Turk's Head, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay MARE, without brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was found tied in the woods. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ISAAC WEBB.

NEW-YORK, June 7.

In the preſent exigency people naturally look up to the Continental Convention, in hopes that their wiſdom will provide ſome effectual remedy for their diſorders. It is perhaps the laſt opportunity which may be preſented to us, of eſtabliſhing a permanent ſyſtem of continental government; and, if this opportunity be loſt, it is much to be feared that we ſhall fall into irretrievable confuſion.

How great the object of their meeting is to be attained, is a queſtion which deſerves to be ſeriouſly conſidered. Some men, there is reaſon to believe, have indulged the idea of reforming the United States, by means of ſome refined and complicated ſchemes of organiſing a future Congreſs in a different form. Theſe ſchemes, like many others with which we have been amuſed in times paſt, will be found to be merely viſionary, and produce no laſting benefit. The error is not in the form of Congreſs, the mode of election, or the duration of the appointment of the members. The ſource of all our miſfortunes, is evidently in the want of power in Congreſs. To be convinced of this, we need only recollect the vigour, the energy, and unanimity of this country a few years paſt, even in the midſt of a bloody war, *when Congreſs governed the continent*. We have gradually declined into feebleneſs, anarchy and wretchedneſs, from that period in which the ſeveral ſtates began to exerciſe the ſovereign and abſolute right of treating the recommendations of Congreſs with contempt. From that time to the preſent, we have ſeen the great Fœderal Head of our union cloathed with the authority of making treaties, without the power of performing them; of contracting debts, without being able to diſcharge them, or to bind others to diſcharge them; of regulating our trade, and providing for the general welfare of the people, in their concerns with foreign nations, without the power of reſtraining a ſingle individual from the infraction of their orders, or reſtricting any trade, however injurious to the public welfare.

To remedy theſe evils, ſome have weakly imagined that it is neceſſary to annihilate the ſeveral ſtates, and veſt Congreſs with the abſolute direction and government of the continent, as one ſingle republic. This, however, would be impracticable and miſchievous. In ſo extenſive a country many local and internal regulations would be required, which Congreſs could not poſſibly attend to, and to which the ſtates individually are fully competent; but thoſe things which alike concern all the ſtates, ſuch as our foreign trade and foreign tranſactions, Congreſs ſhould be fully authoriſed to regulate, and ſhould be inveſted with the power of enforcing their regulations.

The ocean, which joins us to other nations, would ſeem to be the ſcene upon which Congreſs might exert its authority with the greateſt benefit to the United States, as no one ſtate can poſſibly claim any excluſive right in it. It has been long ſeen that the ſtates individually cannot, with any ſucceſs, pretend to regulate trade. The duties and reſtrictions which one ſtate impoſes, the neighbouring ſtates enable the merchants to elude; and beſides, if they could be inforced, it would be highly unjuſt, that the duties collected in the ports of one ſtate ſhould be applied to the ſole uſe of that ſtate in which they are collected, whilſt the neighbouring ſtates, who have no ports for foreign commerce, conſume a part of the goods imported, and thus in effect pay a part of the duties. Even if the recommendation of Congreſs had been attended to, which propoſed the levying, for the uſe of Congreſs, five per centum on goods imported, to be collected by officers appointed by the individual ſtates, it is more than probable that the laws would have been feebly executed. Men are not apt to be ſufficiently attentive to the buſineſs of thoſe who do not appoint, and cannot remove or controul them; officers would naturally look up to the ſtate which appointed them, and it is paſt a doubt, but ſome of the ſtates would eſteem it no unpardonable ſin to promote their own particular intereſt, or even that of particular men, to the injury of the United States.

Would it not then be right to veſt Congreſs with the ſole and excluſive power of regulating trade, of impoſing port duties, of appointing officers to collect theſe duties, of erecting ports, and deciding all queſtions by their own authority, which concern foreign trade and navigation upon the high ſeas? Some of thoſe perſons who have conceived a narrow jealouſy of Congreſs, and therefore have unhappily obſtructed their exertions for the public welfare, may perhaps be ſtartled at the idea, and make objections. To ſuch it ſhould be anſwered, that our ſituation appears to be ſufficiently deſperate to juſtify the hazarding an experiment of any thing which promiſes immediate relief. Let us try this for a few years, and if we find it attended with miſchief, we can refuſe to renew the power. But it appears to be neceſſary and uſeful; and we cannot think that it would in the leaſt degree endanger our liberties. The repreſentatives of the States in Congreſs are eaſily changed as often as we pleaſe, and they muſt neceſſarily be changed often. They would have little inclination and leſs ability to enterprize againſt the liberties of their conſtituents. This, no doubt, would induce the neceſſity of employing a ſmall number of armed veſſels to enforce the regulations of Congreſs, and would be the beginning of a continental navy; but a navy was never eſteemed, like a ſtanding army, dangerous to the liberty of the people.

To thoſe who ſhould object that this is too ſmall a power to grant to Congreſs; that many more are neceſſary to be added to thoſe which they already poſſeſs, we can only ſay, that perhaps they have not ſufficiently reflected upon the great importance of the power propoſed. That it would be of immenſe ſervice to the country we have no doubt, as it is the only means by which our trade can be put on a footing with other nations; that it would in the event greatly ſtrengthen the hands of Congreſs, we think it highly probable.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 13.

Lancaſter, June 8, 1787.

Tueſday laſt being appointed, by the charter of *Franklin* or the *German* College, for the firſt meeting of the truſtees, they aſſembled at three o'clock at the Court-houſe, and unanimouſly elected

The Rev. *Henry Muhlenberg* Principal of the College.
The Rev. *William Handell* Vice Principal.
The Rev. *Frederick Valentine Miltzeimer* Profeſſor of the Latin, Greek and German languages.
Mr. *William Reichenbach* Profeſſor of Mathematics.
And the Rev. *Joſeph Hutchins* Profeſſor of the Engliſh language, and of the Belles Lettres.

The next day the Faculty of the College, followed by the Truſtees, the Clergy of the German Reformed Cœlus and Lutheran Synod, the Officers of all the religious ſocieties in the town, and many other reſpectable citizens, proceeded in proceſſion from the Court houſe to the Lutheran Church, where the Rev. Mr. Weiberg opened divine ſervice with an excellent prayer, ſuited to the occaſion. Afterwards the Rev. Mr. Muhlenberg delivered an elegant diſcourſe in the German language, in which he recommended, in ſtrong terms, the neceſſity of human learning to his German fellow-citizens, and ſhewed its influence upon religion, government, manners, and the various profeſſions and occupations of men. This diſcourſe was followed by one in Engliſh, in which the ſame ſubjects were handled with great ingenuity by the Rev. Mr. Hutchins. Several odes compoſed, and hymns choſen for the occaſion, in German and Engliſh, were ſung (accompanied with the organ) in a manner that pleaſed and affected every body. The whole was concluded with a well adapted prayer by the Rev. Mr. Herbts, Miniſter of the Moravian Church in this town, to the great ſatisfaction and entertainment of a very crouded audience.

Extract of a Letter from Lancaſter, dated June 7.

"We were yeſterday gratified with a ſcene, to this part of Pennſylvania entirely new, and which was both grand and important---I mean the conſecration and dedication of a Seminary of Learning.

"On this occaſion the people aſſembled from all parts of the adjacent country, to the amount of ſome thouſands. The ceremony was calculated to excite in the minds of that very crouded audience, the moſt agreeable emotions. The whole was conducted with a degree of decorum and ſplendor, which I cannot find words to deſcribe: But a circumſtance, which muſt be truly grateful to the mind of every good man, juſtly deſerves to be mentioned----It was a ſpectacle beautiful in itſelf, and which we may with certainty pronounce, no age, or country, nor any ſett of people, ever beheld before----On the *ſame* day, in the *ſame* church, and to the *ſame* ſett of chriſtians, the miniſters of *four* different religious perſuaſions ſucceſſively joined in the worſhip and adoration of the Supreme Being! a type, however ſmall, of the glorious reign of the Meſſiah, which we are promiſed will one day come.

"The muſic was well adapted to the ſolemn occaſion, and was performed in a maſterly manner. The Principal, who, I am told (for I have not the pleaſure of a perſonal acquaintance with him) is a man of extenſive learning and great liberality of ſentiment, and who is univerſally beloved, delivered a judicious and elegant ſermon in the German language, and, after ſome interruption by muſic, a ſenſible diſcourſe in Engliſh was delivered by one of the Profeſſors. The ſubject of this laſt ſermon was the general utility of learning, and was calculated to impreſs upon every heart the exalted principles of benevolence.

"All the teachers in the college are equally qualified with the Principal, for the branches of literature aſſigned to them. Mr. Handell, the Vice-Principal, is a man of profound learning, and of a moſt exemplary character. The Profeſſor of the Latin, Greek and German languages, is a ſtranger in this place, but comes recommended to us as a man of critical knowledge and taſte in polite literature. Mr. Hutchins, who was educated in the College of Philadelphia under Dr. Smith and Dr. Alliſon, is greatly eſteemed among us, and has taught a ſchool here for ſome time paſt with great reputation. The Profeſſor of Mathematics is ſaid to be an able man in his way. In ſhort, a cluſter of more learned or better qualified maſters I believe have not met in any univerſity.

"I am informed, that in the proſecution of the buſineſs relative to the inſtitution, the greateſt unanimity and harmony ſubſiſted among the truſtees, tho' compoſed of gentlemen of a variety of different denominations, and even of different countries---a ſtriking mark of the powerful effects of a liberal education, which (with perhaps a few inſtances to the contrary) will enlarge the mind, and fill it with the pureſt ſentiments of patriotiſm and public ſpirit! And it may not be unjuſtly remarked, that men of ſcience will never ſuffer *form* to impede the proſecution of any undertaking, which may tend to the general welfare.

"From the eſtabliſhment of this college, a new æra will commence in Pennſylvania. The introduction of the Engliſh language among our Germans, who conſtitute at leaſt one fourth of the inhabitants of the ſtate, cannot fail of being attended with the happieſt conſequences, both to themſelves and to the public, while their own language will hereby be preſerved from extinction and corruption, by being grammatically taught in the college, a circumſtance this, which will enable them to become the vehicle to our country, of all the diſcoveries of one of the moſt learned nations in Europe."

The county courts for Luzerne were held the laſt week in May, in perfect quiet and good order. Four gentlemen were admitted as attornies to practice in the county, two of whom are young gentlemen from Connecticut, who took the oath of allegiance to the ſtate of Pennſylvania in open Court. They had appointments from the Suſquehanna Company, as Secretaries to their Board of Commiſſioners. In regard to the Company's claims, and the ſtate of the ſettlement, they were deceived by the lies which have been raiſed and propagated to ſupport their cauſe.

On Saturday laſt, a gentleman arrived in this city from Fort-Pitt, and informs that about the 18th ult. as Caleb Lane, John Williams, Samuel Robinſon and Daniel Wright, were going down the Ohio to Kentucke, they went on ſhore on the weſt ſide of the river, and were immediately ſurrounded by a party of Indians, who fired upon, and killed two of them, took the other two priſoners, and made off. This tranſaction was diſcovered by ſome perſons on their way up to Fort-Pitt from Kentucke, who heard the report of the fire and ſaw ſome of the Indians; but neither their number nor tribe could be aſcertained. Two of thoſe unfortunate young men were inhabitants of New-Jerſey, and the other two, it is ſuppoſed, belong to the ſtate of New-York.

The Indians, our informant ſays, are greatly diſſatisfied with the new ſettlers; and the inhabitants in that quarter are apprehenſive of their being very troubleſome in courſe of the ſummer.

As many perſons in the United States have been in ſome degree intereſted in the capture of St. Euſtatius, we have extracted from the Gentleman's Magazine the following authentic account of the proceedings in that buſineſs.

"General Vaughan, as commander in chief of the army, and Lord Rodney of the fleet, upon the ſurrender of St. Euſtatius, reſpectively appointed agents to diſpoſe of the captured property. The agents for the army were Lieutenant-Colonel Ferguſon, Lieutenant-Colonel Cockburn, and Mr. Forſter. The agents for the fleet were Capt. Young, of the Sandwich (ſince deceaſed) Mr. Paget (Lord Rodney's ſecretary) and Mr. Akers, a merchant of St. Chriſtophers. The departments of the above gentlemen were confined to the Weſt-Indies. And prize agents in England were alſo appointed by the ſaid commanders in chief, namely, Mr. Jackſon, a member of the Houſe of Commons, and Mr. Lloyd, on the part of the army; and Mr. Paget and Mr. Maylor, a merchant in the city, on the part of the fleet.

In the courſe of the proceedings of the St. Euſtatius prizes, no leſs than ſixty-four claims appeared, and to an amount, as ſtated on ſuch claims, far exceeding the whole of the captured property. The claims were made in the Admiralty Court: yet the claimants fixed their hopes upon the common law courts, and attempted every courſe of proceeding, which afforded a chance of excluding the juriſdiction of the court of admiralty. Their experiments, however, ended in a deciſion of the Houſe of Lords, which finally reſtrained the cognizance of the claims to the prize courts. Theſe proceedings of the claimants, and the oppoſition given, neceſſarily occaſioned delay and great expence. From that time the agents, in England, of the captors, have been proſecuting the buſineſs in the court of admiralty, with all the diligence which the forms of that court, with a due attention to the intereſt of the captors, would permit; and it was and it is wholly owing to the very great number of claims now waiting the deciſion of the Lords of Appeals, that a diviſion has not, nor can be made among the captors.---Theſe claims amounted to upwards of 300,000 l.

Out of the whole number of claims, 13 only have been finally diſpoſed of, in nine of which there have been ſentences of reſtitution: and there have been 25 other ſentences on the ſaid claims in the court of admiralty, which have been appealed from, and are now depending; and there are 26 claims now remaining in the court of admiralty undetermined, the greateſt part, if not the whole of them, depending upon ſimilar queſtions to thoſe which were decided by the fate of the two appeals determined by the Lords Commiſſioners on Friday, the 23d of June: by which means the buſineſs of the ſaid capture is nearly brought to a concluſion.

It is remarkable, ſays a correſpondent, that the cry of ſcarcity and poverty encreaſes with the appearance of expence and luxury in the mode of living, purſued by the inhabitants of this city. The coſtlineſs of the furniture, the profuſion of the table, the elegance of equipage, and the refinements of dreſs, muſt, to the obſervation of a ſtranger, beſpeak affluence and proſperity; while the tenor of converſation, the accumulation of debts, and the impunctuality of payments, would, indeed, indicate a real want and actual inſolvency. There is ſcarce a ſtreet too that does not preſent us with ſome improvements in building, at the very moment that hundreds of houſes are untenanted; and while crowds are daily retiring to the diſtant diſtricts of the continent, we find the city rapidly extending to its weſtern boundary. Would it not add to the happineſs of Pennſylvania, were her citizens to profeſs leſs poverty, and to practiſe more œconomy; were they to cultivate the bleſſings in their poſſeſſion, rather than to engage in the purſuit of viſionary objects?

On Thurſday laſt the legiſlature of New-Jerſey, whoſe ſitting began at Burlington on Wedneſday, the 16th ultimo, roſe, *ſine Die*. During their ſitting, the following laws were paſſed, viz.

1. An Act to diſcourage the keeping of dogs, by impoſing a tax on the owners and keepers thereof.

2. An Act to prevent the circulation of bad and light coppers in this ſtate.

3. An Act to regulate waggons and other wheel carriages within the ſtate of New-Jerſey.

4. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of the marſhes and meadows lying on Oldman's creek, known by the name of Beaver creek meadows, in the townſhip of Upper Penn's Neck, in the county of Salem, to repair, keep up and maintain the banks, dams and water works, encloſing the ſame.

5. An Act to incorporate ſundry perſons, as truſtees of the ſociety inſtituted in Morris county, for the promotion of learning and religion.

6. An Act to veſt in the truſtees of the firſt Preſbyterian church in Elizabeth town, a right to ſell and diſpoſe of a certain lot of land therein mentioned.

7. An Act for the relief of Samuel Shober, with reſpect to the impriſonment of his perſon.

8. An Act to diſcharge Joſeph Borden, junior, and John Butler, from the payment of certain monies therein mentioned.

9. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of meadows and tide marſh, lying on the weſtern branch of Stow creek, in the county of Salem, to erect and maintain a bank, dam and other water works, acroſs the ſaid creek, in order to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſame, and to keep the former water-courſe of ſaid creek open and clear, and to make the ſaid dam ſufficient to keep out the tide.

10. An Act to oblige all the owners and parties concerned to contribute their equal proportion towards upholding and maintaining the banks, dams and other waterworks heretofore erected, beginning at Joſhua Thompſon's point of faſt land, and extending to the faſt land of Windham, in the townſhip of Elſonborough, in the county of Salem, ſo as effectually to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſaid meadows, and to keep the water-courſes thereof open and clear, and to repeal a certain act therein mentioned.

11. An Act to aſcertain the time and mode of levying taxes, and the better to enforce the collection of the ſame.

12. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of marſh adjoining Repaupo creek, in the county of Glouceſter, to ſupport, repair and maintain a bank, dam and waterworks, ſufficient to prevent the tide from overflowing the ſame.

13. An Act to amend and explain an act, entituled, "An Act to direct the mode of ſettling the accounts of the amount of the ſales of the prize ſloop Polly and Ann, and her cargo."

14. An Act to repeal ſuch acts, and parts of acts, as may be in force in this ſtate, that are repugnant to the treaty of peace between the United States and his Britannic majeſty.

15. An Act to enable the owners and poſſeſſors of the low lands, meadows and ſwamps, on both ſides of Oldman's creek, from the head of the tide on ſaid creek to the upper line of the ten thouſand acre tract of Piles-Grove lands, to remove all the obſtructions to the free courſe of the waters.

16. An Act for the limitation of ſuits reſpecting titles to land.

17. An Act to empower David Olden and Abraham Schuyler, Eſquires, in conjunction with John Duyckinck, to fulfil the intention of the teſtament and laſt will of Hendrick Vroom, deceaſed.

18. An Act for laying an exciſe on ſundry articles retailed or conſumed within this ſtate.

19. An Act to releaſe Henry Denny, of the county of Bergen, from the payment of the ſale of the forfeited plantation of Michael Van Tuyle.

20. An Act to raiſe the ſum of twelve thouſand five hundred pounds per annum, for the term of twenty-two years, for the purpoſe of paying the intereſt on the debt due from this ſtate to the inhabitants thereof.

21. A Supplement to the act, entituled "An Act for raiſing a revenue from certain ſtages, ferries and taverns."

22. An Act for defraying ſundry incidental charges.

Imported, in the Harmony from London, and other veſſels from Europe, by

Sharp and William Delany, *Druggiſts*,

At *Boerhaave's head*, at the corner of *Walnut* and *Second-ſtreets*,

A General Aſſortment of DRUGS,

Patent Medicines and Surgeons Inſtruments,

ALL of the firſt quality, and in prime order, among which are, Red bark of a ſuperior quality,
Columbo root,
Mezereon,
Glaſs's magneſia,
Mudge's inhalers for the cure of coughs with moſt of the medicines and inſtruments now recommended by the moſt approved Phyſicians and Surgeons.

The above will be ſold on the moſt reaſonable terms for CASH, or CREDIT as uſual.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3ſ9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on the 31ſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, now living in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a MULATTO MAN, named Cæſar; but ſome of his aſſociates having formed a paſs for him, he has changed his name and calls himſelf Jacob Holy: to this paſs is annexed the ſubſcriber's name and Thomas Levis, Eſquire. His clothes cannot well be deſcribed, having changes thereof, and in all probability will purchaſe more, as he was furniſhed with money, which he procured by diſpoſing of his maſter's property. He is twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is thick and ſtrong made, walks very ſtreight, with a ſhort quick ſtep, and is very proud. He can read, is a great profeſſor of religion, and has much to ſay on the ſubject. Whoever will apprehend ſaid perſon and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

May 22, 1787. ‡ JAMES ANDERSON.

TWENTY POUNDS, Reward.

THE ſubſcriber was attacked, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1787, in the morning, on Curtis Grub's Hills, on the road to Lancaſter, by two Black coloured Villains, one an elderly man with a ragged coat, about 5 feet 6 inches high, the other a young man, ſhort and fat. One with a gun ſhot the ſubſcriber's mare under him dead. They robbed him of the following ſums of public money, viz. 29l. ſpecie, 270l. paper money of the laſt emiſſion, and 161l. of the emiſſion of 1781, 100l. whereof are in 5l. bills and two whole ſheets. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid villains, and ſecure them in any gaol, that they may be puniſhed, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS for any of them, and reaſonable charges, by

BENJAMIN MOORE, Collector of

May 14, 1787. ¶ Lebanon townſhip, Dauphin county.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 93 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, about nine miles from Philadelphia, and near Oxford church: there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring, a large ſtone barn, about ten acres of good meadow, an orchard of excellent fruit, and about twelve acres of woodland; the ſoil is rich and good. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN LIVEZEY, near the premiſes.

N. B. From ſaid plantation there is a proſpect of the ſteeples of Philadelphia, and many other diſtant places.

Fifth Month 26th, 1787. ‡

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of John Elliot, inn-holder, near the premiſes, in Upper Merion townſhip, on the 13th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Tract or Piece of Woodland, containing ten acres, or thereabouts, bounded by land of Nathan Powel, and others; late the eſtate of Nathan Sturgis, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 22, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on the premiſes, on the 14th day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, one Meſſuage and Griſt-mill and 40 acres of Land, or thereabouts, ſituate in Moreland townſhip, bounded by lands of Joſhua Morris, Thomas Aſhton and Anthony Yerkes, jun. late the property of George Brown; but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Montgomery county, May 14, 1787.

BY virtue of a precept to me directed, by David Rittenhouſe, Eſquire, ſole truſtee of the general loan office of the commonwealth of Pennſylvania, will be expoſed to public Sale, on the premiſes, on the fifteenth day of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, a Meſſuage and Tract of Land containing 97 acres or thereabouts, ſituate in Upper Merion townſhip, bounded by lands of David Briggs and others; late the eſtate of John Johnſon, but taken in execution, and to be ſold, by

ZEBULUN POTTS, Sheriff.

Eaſton, Northampton county, May 21, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public Sale, at the Court-houſe, in the town of Eaſton, on TUESDAY, the 19th of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, two certain Tracts of Land, ſituated in Mount Bethel, the one bounded by land of Benjamin Gratzer and William Love, containing about 80 acres, more or leſs; the other tract bounded by land of George Taylor, deceaſed, and vacant land, and containing 96 acres, more or leſs; late the property of Valentine Nicholas; ſeized and taken in execution, and to be ſold, by † PETER EALER, Sheriff.

Burlington, April 16, 1787.

BY virtue of ſeveral writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, on Monday, the 18th of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of ſame day, at the dwelling-houſe of John Branin, in the townſhip of Mansfield: Variety of Houſehold Goods and Kitchen Furniture; alſo Cows, Horſes, Sheep, Hogs, and ſundry farming utenſils. And between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of ſame day, on the premiſes, will be ſold, that valuable Farm, ſituate on the river Delaware, containing near 400 acres of Land, about 60 of which is good meadow and more may be made, which lays on a vale in the middle of the Farm and is incloſed from the river by a ſhort bank about 30 rood, a ſufficient quantity of woodland, a dwelling houſe and barn, ſtables, waggon-houſe, &c. Alſo a large orchard of good fruit. Late the property of John Branin, ſeized and taken in execution, at the ſuits of Hoſea Eayre, Robert Lawrence, Arthur Donaldſon, &c.

¶ JOHN HOLLINSHEAD, Sheriff.

WHEREAS Catharine M'Kee, otherwiſe Lang, or Gavele, hath eloped from my bed and board without any lawful cauſe: This therefore is to forewarn all perſons from harbouring or truſting her any thing on my account, as I will pay nothing ſhe contracts after the date hereof. Given under my hand, this 19th day of April, 1787,

¶ JOHN M'KEE.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant*,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet,

MUSICAL and plain Clocks, gold and ſilver Watches; patent ſeconds ditto clock movements, japanned clock faces, caſt and forged clock-work, large Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watch-makers tools and materials, files, &c.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 756. c 6 w.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

May 30, 1787. ¶

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Norriton townſhip, Montgomery county, on Wedneſday, the 16th of this inſtant, a BLACK MARE, about 6 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, one white foot, a natural trotter, and in good order. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take her away. †

May 21, 1787. HENRY M'GLATHERY, ſen.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed at the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper,*

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers, that he has lately removed from his houſe in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The houſe is well furniſhed for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours ſhall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. The ſtables are ſpacious and in good order, the uſe of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his houſe at two o'clock every afternoon (unleſs otherwiſe deſired) to the ſign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Paſſyunk townſhip, where a houſe of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each paſſenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, ſending directions to his houſe the preceding day, will be waited on at their houſes, at any hour they may be pleaſed to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and ſarſnets, all wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

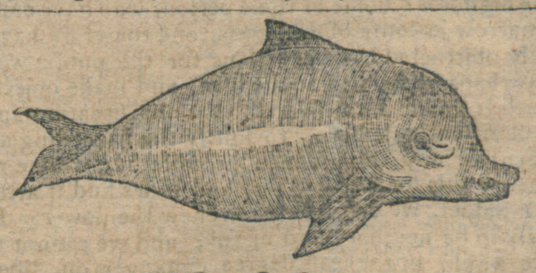
To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

By *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place.



SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

HAS a good aſſortment of common cut Whalebone; he alſo cuts and prepares whalebone in the Engliſh manner, equal to Britiſh, to ſuit for bonnet, ſtay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has alſo a good aſſortment of bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.-----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the Britiſh manner, he apprehends few know the quality of ſuch bone; but as there is little or no waſte in it, he flatters himſelf the conſumers will find it their intereſt to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone buſineſs in ſo extenſive a manner, as to ſell his dreſs'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has ſold for when the buſineſs was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country ſhopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to ſell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and diſpatch. ¶

Three Thouſand Pieces of

PAPER HANGINGS,

NOW OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL'S

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1787. THE NUMB. 2977.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 20, 1787.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.

By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.

And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.

All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,

at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, laſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787. *

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

Weſt Cheſter, May 28, 1787.

NOW in the cuſtody of the ſubſcriber, living at the Turk's Head, in Goſhen townſhip, Cheſter county, a young bay MARE, without brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen, as ſhe was found tied in the woods. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ ISAAC WEBB.

FINLASS,
STAY-MAKER,

Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

Where he MAKES all Sorts of

French and *Engliſh* STAYS,

In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.

Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

GEORGE BRINGHURST,
COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

PETER MATHER.
June 4, 1787.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point-no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 2d, 1787. ¶ MARTIN WILER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice NEGRO LAD, named John Farmer, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from the little finger of his left hand, has not had the ſmall-pox, reads well and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped do. ſhoes with hobnails. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid lad in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if in the county aforeſaid, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Fifth-month 30th, 1787. ¶ AMOS COOPER.

Cheſter county, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be expoſed to public ſale, at the houſe of Mary Withy, in the borough of Cheſter, in the ſaid county, on Monday, the ſecond day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large two-ſtory brick meſſuage or tenement, and ſundry lots of ground, ſituate in the ſaid borough, whereon are erected two large ſtone ſtores, a ſtone bake houſe, a ſmall brick tenement or kitchen, and ſundry other buildings, bounded by the river Delaware, and by Market-ſtreet, Filbert-ſtreet, and Welch-lane. One other lot of ground, fronting on the north ſide of Filbert-ſtreet, and bounded therewith, and by Welch-lane, and lands of Jeſſe Maris, Joſhua Cowpland and others. One other lot of ground, bounded by Cheſter creek, the river Delaware, and lands of Joſeph Richardſon, Mary Norris, Eliſha Price, Eſq; and William O'Neal. One other lot of ground, ſituate on the eaſt ſide of Front-ſtreet, bounded therewith, and by Middle-ſtreet and Free-ſtreet, and ground of John Powell and others. Alſo a piece of land, ſituate in the ſame borough, bounded by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire. And alſo three annuities or ground rents, amounting to about nine pounds per annum, iſſuing and payable out of ſundry lots of ground in the ſame borough, now or late in the poſſeſſion of John Powell, William Siddens, and Joſhua Cowpland. All late the eſtate of Francis Richardſon, deceaſed. Seized and taken in execution, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. As it has been ſurmiſed that it is not improbable but Francis Richardſon, in his life time, may have ſold and conveyed ſome of thoſe lots of ground to ſome perſon or perſons, the Sheriff will thank the purchaſers, if they will, previous to the day of ſale, make known the ſame to him, or to Henry Hale Graham, Eſquire, in Cheſter. ¶

STRAYED from the ſtable-yard of the ſubſcriber, in Fourth-ſtreet, between Walnut and Spruce-ſtreets, on Wedneſday evening, the 30th of May, a red COW, ſuppoſed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns---Alſo, a dark brown COW, almoſt black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns ſhort and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the ſubſcriber, ſhall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. † SAMUEL POWEL.

Reading, May 30, 1787.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on the 18th inſtant, two perſons, on ſuſpicion of being runaway ſervants, one of them calls himſelf THOMAS KEENAM, ſays he was born in Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and well ſet, of a ſandy complexion, his cloaths are mean and not worth mentioning; he ſays he laboured laſt in Bucks county, but does not remember the names of his employers. The other is a native of Pennſylvania, ſays he was born in Briſtol, in Bucks county, and has lately left the ſame, calls himſelf JOHN HARRIS, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, ſlim made, has dark brown hair, had on an old hat, half worn olive coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, black ſtuff breeches, and thread ſtockings ribbed. Their maſter or maſters (if any they have) are requeſted to come, pay charges, and releaſe them from confinement; otherwiſe they will be diſcharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees. ¶ CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goaler.

Bordentown, May 18, 1787.

To be Sold at public Sale,

On *Saturday*, the 23d of June next, at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Mr. Joſeph King, oppoſite Bordentown,

(if not Sold at private Sale before that time)

A PLANTATION, containing about 330 acres of exceeding rich Land, ſituate on the banks of the Delaware, in Bucks county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, oppoſite to the pleaſant ſeat of White Hill, about two miles below Bordentown. On this farm there is a good log dwelling-houſe, with two rooms on a floor, and a cellar under the ſame, a pump in a well of good water at the door, upwards of 140 acres of cleared land in fence, the remainder wood land and rich meadow bottom, which may be improved and made very valuable, at a moderate expence. This land lies very level, and is the beſt for grain or graſs, without exception, in that part of the country. There is alſo a good ſhad fiſhery on the premiſes. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe will be ſhewn the premiſes, by applying to Mr. WILLIAM BALY on the ſame. A leſs quantity of land will be ſold, if the whole is thought too much.

The terms of ſale (which ſhall be made as eaſy as poſſible) will be made known at the time aforeſaid, and a good and ſufficient deed made to the purchaſer, by JOSEPH KIRKBRIDE.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip May Flower, John Stilwell, maſter, a number of

Fine healthy Redemptioners,

Of both ſexes, from twelve to twenty-four years of age,

AMONG whom are Mechanics of different profeſſions, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, lying above Vine-ſtreet, or to RICHARD SOMERS or JOHN WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. †

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprenrice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable chrrges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

BROKE into an encloſure in Haverford townſhip, Cheſter county, on Sixth-day, the 7th of this inſtant, May, 1787, a ſtray MILK COW. Any perſon, by applying to Nathaniel Jones, at his griſt-mill, in ſaid townſhip, may hear where the cow may be had, and proving property and paying charges, may have her again, if ſhe does not eſcape before the ſaid application. ¶

Juſt Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north ſide of Market, between Front and Second-ſtreets, A general Aſſortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongſt which are,

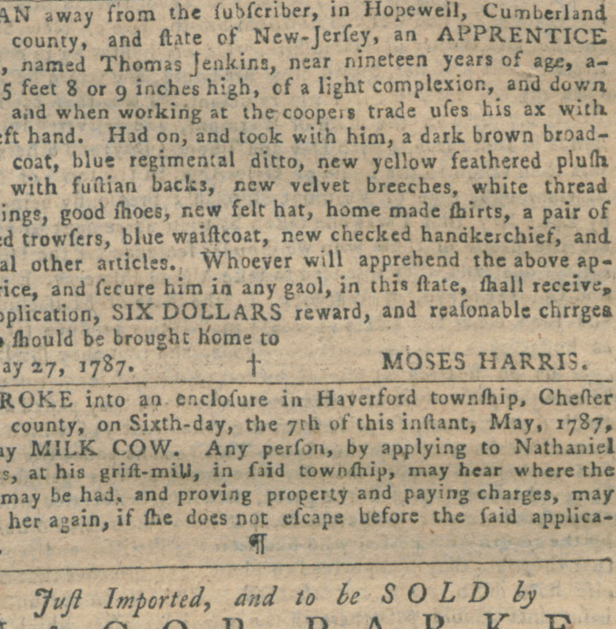
WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spaniſh brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Pruſſian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice ſtone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewiſe,

A very general Aſſortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongſt which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other ſaws, chiſſels, planes, adzes, plane irons, ſcrew and ſhell augers, oiliſtones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, ſcrews, ſprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, ſhovels and tongs, ſteel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.



FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE buſineſs is now carried on in the moſt extenſive manner, in all its varous branches, by the ſubſcriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elſewhere, ſhall be punctually attended to, and the greateſt care taken to give ſatisfaction with diſpatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be ſupplied with Engines of any ſize, at the ſhorteſt notice, equal, if not ſuperior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; alſo houſe, ſhip and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He alſo makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neateſt and beſt manner, and can ſupply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the loweſt terms. The ſubſcriber being one of the firſt that has brought the fire engine buſineſs to its preſent perfection in this new world, the utility of which muſt be obvious to every perſon, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deſerves; and it ſhall be his ſtudy to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The higheſt price given for any part of old engine works.

BOSTON, June 7.

As the subject of the following petition is likely soon to be agitated in the General Court, we are desired to insert it, for the information of the public.

To the honorable SENATE *and* HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES *of the commonwealth of* Massachusetts, *in General Court assembled.*

THE petitions of the inhabitants of the towns and plantations of the counties of York, Cumberland and Lincoln, by their Delegates met in Convention, at Portland, the 31st day of January, 1787, humbly sheweth---That the inhabitants of said counties, previous to the late revolution, considered themselves part of the government of Massachusetts, and at the formation of the present constitution, they either approved of or submitted to the same, have chearfully joined in support of government, and have paid due obedience to the laws thereof, and at the present time they feel most sensibly the difficulties in common to the various parts of the commonwealth, and are ready to exert themselves to the utmost of their power to remove them by paying their taxes and supporting good order and the laws of government; but when they take a view of the political disadvantages they labor under, peculiar to their local situation, being separated from the other part of the government by the intervention of another state, as well as their great distance from the seat of government, they look upon it a duty they owe themselves and their brethren in the other part of the state, and to the United States in general, in a peaceful and dutiful manner, and agreeably to the constitution, to lay them before the honorable Court, and request that they would relinquish all right of jurisdiction over said counties, and consent that they may be formed into a separate government, as they apprehend this the only adequate remedy for the difficulties complained of.

And while they are taking this peaceful measure to obtain a redress of their great political evils, by asking for a separation from the other parts of the commonwealth, they do not entertain an idea of throwing off the weight of the public debt, at this time laying upon the government at large, or to prevent the other part of the commonwealth from having their portion of the unappropriated lands; but, like friends and brethren, most ardently wish to have matters adjusted upon the broadest basis of equity and fair dealing.

Therefore your petitioners humbly pray, that your honors would take their circumstances into your wise consideration, and adopt such measures as you in your wisdom may think fit; and they, as in duty bound, will ever pray.

WILLIAM GORHAM, President.

The following is a DEPOSITION *given by* JOSEPH METCALF, *Esquire.*

I, Joseph Metcalf, of Orange, in the county of Hampshire, and commonwealth of Massachusetts, of lawful age, do certify and say, that on Monday the 21st day of May, 1787, about noon, as I was returning from Chesterfield, in the state of New-Hampshire, I was, near Butler's tavern in the town of Hinsdale, state aforesaid, taken prisoner by a party of about twenty insurgents, commanded by one Colonel William Smith, late of New-Salem, in the said county of Hampshire. On my hesitating to consider myself their prisoner, Smith drew his sword, and swore he would take my life instantly if I was reluctant. I was then carried to Brattleborough in the state of Vermont, and delivered into the hands of Luke Day, Elijah Day and Thomas Day, and others, and was then taken to the house of Giles Day, in the town of New-Marlborough, state of Vermont aforesaid; previously being told by Luke Day that I was one taken by their agreement to retaliate the death of those who were under sentence for the late insurrections, and they intended to take Medad Pomeroy, Esquire, and Colonel Mayo, of Warwick, in the state of Massachusetts, and such other characters as would most likely produce (if held as hostages) a pardon for their friends, and that they shall execute us on hearing of the execution of their friends instantly. While the party were at Giles Day's aforesaid, they posted a centinel to prevent any surprise from the inhabitants, of which they seemed to be very apprehensive---Two persons passed the house, said to be two deputy-sheriffs, who had warrants against Luke Day, which so alarmed the party, that they deliberated whether they should repair to the woods, but were determined otherwise by the return of a person who had seen the sheriffs, and reported that they said they had pursued to silence any speeches that might else have been made, but that they would lie in bed until the insurgents should pass them in the morning; after which I was carried over the Green Mountain into Stamford, at which place I fortunately made my escape, about eleven o'clock on Tuesday night ensuing. During the time I was in their hands, they frequently declared their resolutions to disturb and molest the citizens of Massachusetts, and that they should plunder promiscuously in future---Indeed their whole conduct was most abandoned and wicked; and further sayeth not your deponent.

JOSEPH METCALF.

Hampshire, ss. May 24, 1787.

PERSONALLY appeared Joseph Metcalf, and made oath to the truth of the foregoing deposition.

Cor. E. MATTOON, junior, Just. Pacis.

[Local views, and mistaken principles, it is generally agreed, have been the foundations on which great part of the instructions to members of the present Legislature were raised---that they are not all in this predicament, the following, of the respectable town of Concord, which we are happy in presenting the public, will evince.]

To Mr. ISAAC HUBBARD.

SIR,

THE critical period in which you are appointed to represent this town in the general court, points out to us the importance of a strict adherence to the principles of our constitution, while we express our sentiments on those measures we suppose necessary to be adopted.

With real sorrow we have seen, in the course of the year past, an attempt made by wicked and unreasonable men to destroy that constitution we so lately established, and interrupt the execution of it, whereby every thing dear and sacred would become insecure.

We should be wanting in gratitude, should we neglect on this occasion to express our hearty approbation of the wise and spirited measures adopted by the legislature, for preventing the calamities which of late threatened this commonwealth, and for supporting the dignity and authority of our government, and from the effects which have hitherto happily followed those measures they have adopted.

The happy privilege enjoyed by us, of choosing annually our rulers, men from among ourselves, who must share equally with their brethren the weights and burthens which may be necessarily laid, and who are responsible to their constituents for the faithful discharge of their duty, must greatly aggravate the folly and madness of those, who, under pretence of procuring redress of grievances, have drawn the sword against their own government and laws, especially as our representatives, if they are men of ability and integrity, may remove every real grievance complained of.

Many causes concur to render our present situation critical and distressing---The debts contracted in the late war, both public and private---and decay of public faith and credit---the want of public and private virtue---the shameful neglect of œconomy, frugality and industry---an unbounded fondness for foreign luxuries, fashions and manners---with a restless, impatient, unreasonable jealousy of our rulers, are among the causes of our present unhappiness. To remove which, we conceive no effectual remedy can be applied, unless, as a people, we tread back the steps that have led to our present unhappy situation. The want of confidence in public promises, requires that every exertion should be made they should be held sacred and inviolable. To restore public and private virtue, those who are in higher stations (whose manners are readily copied by the lower orders of men) should set the example, and all orders endeavour to revive and practice that honesty and simplicity of manners that were heretofore the characteristics of this state. There is certainly need of œconomy and prudence in the expences of government, as far as is consistent with the preservation of the same. And that every encouragement should be given to our own manufactures, and that such further duties be laid on foreign luxuries as shall gradually tend to stop their importation; and that our government may be preserved and respected, it is necessary the laws should be punctually executed.

To provide some way for raising supplies for public expences, which shall be less burdensome on the landed interest, is an object we particularly recommend to you---and we especially instruct you to oppose the emission of paper money, should so dangerous a measure be proposed.

For the accomplishment of these, and other important ends, we instruct you to use your utmost endeavour; and when any matters of importance are to be transacted, respecting which the minds of your constituents are not known, that you have recourse to them for direction therein. And at the close of a session, or at the end of the year, in order that your constituents may have the fullest information of the doings of the legislature, as well as their reasons therefor, that you be ready to satisfy them therein. And in every respect, you make the constitution of this commonwealth your rule, and the happiness and prosperity of this and the United States the end, in all measures adopted.

Signed by order of the committee,

EPHRAIM WOOD, Chairman.

Concord, May 28th, 1787.

PETERSBURG, June 7.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Bourdeaux to his friend in this town, dated April 15, 1787.

'M. de Calonne, comptroller-general of the finances, has suddenly received the king's order to deliver up his Porte Feuille, with injunctions not to absent himself from Versailles. He is the same minister who opened the Assembly of Notables with a remarkable long speech on the present state of the finances. It appears the Notables have taken his conduct as minister into serious consideration, and find it not altogether irreproachable.'

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in the Western Country, dated Fort Pitt, April 19, 1787.

'There is a number of Indians in this town, who appear to be very friendly, and we have no accounts of any hostilities having been committed by the Indians this spring; so that we do not apprehend any great danger in surveying.

'I have kept an account of the flat bottomed boats that I have seen pass down the river, bound to Kentucke, since the first of March, and have got down upwards of fifty, some of them had three or four families on board, and fifteen or twenty children.'

BALTIMORE, June 12.

Doctor Tucker, dean of Gloucester, in a series of political letters, addressed to Mr. Neckar, enters into an enquiry respecting the benefits which might accrue to America from its independence, and seems to entertain a contemptible opinion of them, expressing himself much to our disadvantage in the subsequent terms:

'As to the future grandeur of America, says he, and its being a rising empire, under one head, whether republican or monarchical, it is one of the idlest and most visionary notions, that ever was conceived, even by writers of romance. For there is nothing in the genius of the people, the situation of their country, or the nature of their different climates, which tends to countenance such a supposition. On the contrary, every prognostic that can be formed from a contemplation of their mutual antipathies and clashing interests, their difference of governments, habitudes and manners, plainly indicates, that the Americans will have no centre of union among them, and no common interest to pursue, when the power and government of England are finally removed.---Moreover, when the intersections and divisions of their country by great bays of the sea, and by vast rivers, lakes and ridges of mountains---and above all, when those immense inland regions, beyond the back settlements, which are still unexplored, are taken into the account, they form the highest probability that the Americans can never be united into one compact empire, under any species of government whatever. Their fate seems to be---a disunited people, till the end of time. In short, the only probable supposition that can be formed of them at present is this---that being so very jealous in their tempers, so suspicious and distrustful of each other, they will be divided and subdivided into little commonwealths or principalities, according to the abovementioned natural divisions, or boundaries of their country; and that all of them in general will be more intent on prosecuting their own internal disputes and quarrels, than desirous to engage in external wars and distant conquests. They will have neither leisure, nor inclination, nor abilities, for such undertakings.'

It is much to be wished that our present Grand Convention at Philadelphia may prove this ecclesiastical politician a false prophet. It is true, they have a great work and many difficulties before them. To form a generous plan of power for thirteen states certainly requires the most consummate wisdom; and from the unanimity and spirit which have heretofore pervaded the continent, we may have reason to expect that we shall keep the chain of friendship bright, and unite as citizens of one respectable and mighty empire. The same hands that laid the foundation of the Temple of Liberty, are again employed in this arduous task; may they be enabled to finish the fabric, and bring forth the head stone with triumphal shoutings.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,

Market-street, near Second-street,

A FOUNT of French Small Pica,

in use only five months, weight about 550lbs.

A Fount of French BREVIER,

same time in use, weight about 200lbs.

To save trouble to persons inclined to purchase, the lowest price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months, *discountable* at the Bank, will be received as Cash. No other Notes will be taken.

ALL persons having demands against the estate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceased, are desired to bring in their accounts properly attested for settlement; and those that are indebted to said estate, are requested to make immediate payment, to

PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

STRAYED or stolen from Chester Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May last, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, short legged, with a Roman nose, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both shod before, and in very fine order. Any person that will secure these horses, and give information to the subscriber, in Chester Town, shall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reasonable charges shall besides be paid, if they are delivered at Chester Town.

WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Chester Town, June 1787. ‡

FROM NORTH-CAROLINA.

A MALE CHILD,

OF the most extraordinary size ever known of the same age; his body and limbs are much larger than any man's of the middle size, nothing in the human shape can exceed him in point of beauty in every respect, he is healthy, amazingly strong and active. Has frequently lifted men who have weighed from one hundred and fifty to one hundred and sixty pounds.

He is now six years old, and weighs one hundred and forty-five pounds, and may be seen at Mr. *William Pinchon*'s, at any time from eight in the morning until nine o'clock in the evening. He has given general satisfaction to all who have seen him, and is thought to be the greatest phœnomenon of the present age.

Height	4 feet	5 inches.
Breast	3	2
Round belly	3	4
Thickness of the thigh	2	0
Calf leg	0	16
Arm	0	13

*** As he is on his return home, those who are desirous to see him, may be gratified in their curiosity on the following rates, viz. Ladies and Gentlemen, One Shilling, and Children, Six-Pence; and to give the greatest satisfaction to all who please to come and see him, every certificate which could be wished to prove the age of the child will be produced, with the great seal of the state annexed.

THIS DAY is Published,

(Price a Quarter Dollar)

By M. CAREY, Market-street, near Second street,

The *American Museum,*

For MAY, 1787.

Containing--- Political Oeconomy.

1. A Circular Letter from his Excellency General Washington, Commander in Chief of the armies of America, addressed to the Governors of the several states, on resigning his command, and retiring from public business.

2. A Circular Letter from Congress; addressed to the Governors of the several states, recommending the enaction of laws to repeal all acts passed repugnant to the late treaty of peace with Great-Britain.

3. Abstract of Lord Carmarthen's Reply to Mr. Adams, containing the reasons why Britain refuses to deliver up the western forts.

4. Essay on Public Faith---being a discussion of the question whether Public Securities should be redeemed at their nominal or their depreciated value.

5. Stricture on and Reply to the preceding Essay.

6. Speech of a Member of the General Court of Massachusetts on the above question.

7. Parable on the Redemption of Public Securities.

8. Extract from the late Address of the General Court of Massachusetts.

9. Remarks on the Present State of Affairs, and on the Philadelphia Convention.

Rural Concerns.

10. Useful Caution against Insects.

11. Essay on the Culture of Hemp. By Joseph Blaney, Esq; and Mr. Samuel Barton, of Salem in New-England. Published by order of the Boston Committee of Agriculture.

Medical and Surgical Tracts.

12. Case of a Cancer in the stomach. By James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. Physician Extraordinary to the King of England.

13. Case of a Hydrocephalus Internus.--- The patient in this case lives at Peysaic Falls, in the State of New-Jersey.

14. On the putrid Sore Throat. By Jacob Ogden, M. D.

Satire and Humour.

15. Plan for the establishment of a new court of honour; devised to save expence to those who wish to slander, abuse and vilify their friends and fellow-citizens, and to prevent private contests encroaching on the room allotted in public papers for intelligence, &c. By the Honorable Francis Hopkinson, Esquire.

16. Plan for the Improvement of the Art of Paper War, so as more clearly to typify the degree of heat, passion or rage of the combatants. By the writer of the foregoing piece.

17. Essay on trifles---containing the history of a plumb pudding---of a stock-buckle---of a hair in a pye-crust---of the key of a pantry---of a muffin---of tough veal---of a cork-screw---of window-shutters---of a lap-dog---of a pair of buckles---of a water-bottle.---

Miscellanies.

18. Utility of inspecting into the state of Jails. Being an account of the humanity and benevolence of a late Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia.

19. Constitution of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miseries of public prisons.

20. Observations recommendatory of the above society.

21. Constitution of the Pennsylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage. Begun in the year 1774, and enlarged on the 23d day of April 1787.

22. Further account of Jemimah Wilkinson, Stephen Parker, Sarah Richards, &c. being a rejoinder to the reply in favour of those people.

23. Strictures on the Address to the armies of America.

24. Letter of Mr. de Castelleux to Col. Humphreys.

25. Extract of a letter from Dr. Price to a Correspondent in Philadelphia.

26. On Slavery.

27. On the infamous and barbarous practice of Gouging.

28. Anecdote of Col. Vanhorne.

Poems by the late Dr. Ladd.

29. Receipt for a Cough.

30. Joshua.

31. Death of Werter.

32. Werter's Epitaph.

33. PROSPECT OF AMERICA---In this poem (the most important production of Ladd's pen) are contained the eulogies of General Washington---of Dr. Franklin---of Hancock, Adams, Ward, Hopkins, Elery, Rutledge, Greene, Putnam, Gates, Wayne, Lincoln, Mercer, Montgomery, Dickinson, Payne, &c. &c. &c.

THE Printer of the American Museum returns his most grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has experienced---hopes for a continuance of their favour, and assures them he shall spare no pains to merit it.

As the list of subscribers will be printed in the Museum for June (which will be published on the first day of the ensuing month) he requests that such of his friends, whether Booksellers or others, as have taken subscription papers, will be pleased to send them to him as speedily as possible.

*** The subscription for the American Museum is only 18s. per ann. for two volumes, each containing 576 pages of letter press. Philad. June 1, 1787.

ALL Persons that have demands against the estate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceased, are requested to bring in their accounts; and those indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are desired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Israel Jones* has removed his store into Fifth-street, between Market and Chesnut-streets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 20.

AT a time when democratical principles have laid the foundation of ſome of the weakeſt and moſt inefficient governments in the American States, that ever nations were afflicted with, and when Mr. ADAMS, a firm friend to liberty and the rights of mankind, has combated theſe prejudices with acknowledged ſucceſs, it may, perhaps, be pleaſing to diſcover how ſuch ſentiments have affected the great and good Dr. PRICE, who had formerly been led away by the airy phantom of a pure Democracy, and who candidly confeſſes the error of his opinions, in a letter to Mr. BINGHAM, from which the following are extracts.

"I am ſorry the Conſtitution of your government in "Pennſylvania is ſo imperfect as it is. Mr. Adams has "juſt publiſhed here a book, which contains much read-"ing and information:—He has entituled it, "A De-"fence of the American Conſtitutions;" but the chief "deſign of it is to ſhow, that the powers of legiſlation "ought to be lodged in more than one aſſembly; and he "has convinced me ſo entirely of this, that I wiſh I had "inſerted a note on the paſſage in Monſ. Turgot's letter "to me, which has occaſioned Mr. Adams's book, to ex-"preſs my diſapprobation of it.

"Having taken the liberty to addreſs to the United "States my ſentiments of the importance of the revolu-"tion in their favor, and during the late war intereſted "myſelf warmly in their cauſe, I cannot but anxiouſly "wiſh to hear they are proſperous and happy; and, not-"withſtanding many appearances which are very diſcou-"raging, I muſt believe they will prove at laſt ſuch an "example and benefit to mankind, as I have expected.

"But before this can happen, they have much to do. "The fœderal government, in particular, is unſettled, "and I ſuppoſe will continue ſo, till inſignificance and "diſcredit among foreign powers, and internal diſtreſſes "and wars, oblige them to give it DUE STRENGTH AND "ENERGY.

"Some of the States have been led to a very improper "emiſſion of paper. This, in the beſt circumſtances of "States, is a dangerous expedient:—But when the pa-"per is not well ſecured on productive funds, and there "is no ſufficient baſis of coin for circulating it, and it is "at the ſame time made a legal tender, the emiſſion of it "becomes much worſe than DANGEROUS.

"I have indeed been ſhocked, to hear what has been "done in this way by one or two of the American le-"giſlatures. Such facts throw a cloud over our Ameri-"can proſpects. I doubt not, however, but that what "you ſay of the body of the people is true. There is an "ardor for improvement among them, an induſtry, and "an acquaintance with the true principles of civil go-"vernment, which, united with the great advantages of "their ſituation, muſt produce great effects."

MESSRS. PRINTERS,

I WISH, through the medium of your paper, reſpectfully to offer a few hints to thoſe who fill our high judicial offices.---I would alſo addreſs my ſuggeſtions to the gentlemen who are eminent in the profeſſion of the law, could I reaſonably expect their countenance or aſſiſtance in any ſcheme, which, by diſpelling the cloud of myſtery in which their ſcience is ſo ſedulouſly enveloped, would render its profeſſors leſs neceſſary to the people. But as the Judges of the ſupreme court can have no intereſt which would interfere with a wiſh to remove the obſtructions to the equal diſtribution of juſtice---as, on the contrary, any meaſure, which would inform and inſtruct the inferior juriſdictions, would, in a great degree, do away the moſt diſagreeable part of their official duty; I approach them in full confidence, that, if I do not convince, I ſhall not offend.

The object I have ſo much at heart is the publication of a collection of domeſtic reports, *i. e.* of adjudications in the ſupreme court and in the court of common pleas for the county of Philadelphia, ſince its preſent learned Preſident has given dignity to the bench and weight to its deciſions. The great utility, if not the abſolute neceſſity, of ſuch a publication, muſt be generally obvious. I ſhall nevertheleſs be excuſed, if I mention a few of the moſt ſtriking inconveniencies which are occaſioned by the want of it. My ſituation will be diſcovered by my ſubſcription, and it will be eaſily conceived that I feel very ſenſibly what I write.

As the prevalent, but miſtaken, ſpirit of œconomy precludes any decent proviſion for one or more qualified perſons in each county, our benches are of courſe filled with magiſtrates for the moſt part illiterate; in no one inſtance, I believe, profeſſionally informed; but choſen indiſcriminately from the maſs of the people, as the whims or prejudices of their neighbours guide them in their elections. Without any means of inſtruction in their power, they decide from their own weak judgments, perplexed and miſled by the ingenuity of oppoſing lawyers. When we know that the moſt learned judges have ſometimes differed, can it be expected that the uninformed will always agree? So much otherwiſe, that to the diſgrace of our government and the injury of juſtice, property and liberty are held upon as many different tenures in the different counties, as there are different opinions in the reſpective county courts. If the deciſions of the ſupreme court were known, no country juſtice of the common pleas would think himſelf at liberty to vary from ſo reſpectable an authority; but would, with a modeſt deference, ſubmit to the adjudications of thoſe who are better able than himſelf to decide on queſtions of intricacy and difficulty, and the meaſure of juſtice would be uniform throughout the ſtate. When I mention that this uniformity does not now exiſt, I do not write at random, for within my own knowledge there have been in different counties oppoſite determinations on points of real importance, occaſioned by different conſtructions of the ſame act. Nor is this at all ſurpriſing. No man who looks into our ſtatute book, but muſt neceſſarily obſerve that our acts of Aſſembly are generally ſo vaguely and inaccurately penned, that they rather furniſh occaſion of doubt and heſitation, than deſignate rules of conduct, as ſhould be the caſe, with perſpicuity and diſtinctneſs—and it is morally impoſſible to form a decided opinion from the mere text of the acts, without an acquaintance alſo with the conſtructions that have been ſubſequently put upon them by the courts. I inſtance, among others, our attachment laws, which, conſidered abſtractedly, are as dark as obſcurity itſelf---and the acts which make real eſtates liable to be ſeized in execution, which are in different pages of the ſame book as oppoſite as poſitive and negative; and under which, the practice is in ſome reſpects directly variant from the directions of the law. From ſuch materials only, what layman (if I may uſe the expreſſion) can decide, however ſtrong his natural diſcernment or however ſound his natural judgment may be? It is abſolutely neceſſary that he ſhould receive aſſiſtance from experience and a perſonal attendance on courts, or that the want of this experience ſhould be ſupplied by ſuch information as I have recommended. The Engliſh reports, with ſo many volumes of which the lawyer's library is filled, are ſo far from furniſhing the neceſſary aſſiſtance, that they are rather ignes fatui, which, without profeſſional knowledge, lead us out of our way and perplex and confound us in our reſearches after truth:—for the law of that country, although the ſource from which our own is derived and although they agree in ſome great generals, yet differs ſo widely in numberleſs minute, yet important, particulars, that unleſs a man can draw the line between them, and aſcertain the diſtinctions with the niceſt diſcernment, he is more apt, by hearing the adjudications in Weſtminſter Hall, and regarding them as authoritative precedents, to go wrong than right.

To the inexperience and want of information in the county courts may be imputed a great portion of the exorbitant delay, which is ſuch a reproach to the adminiſtration of juſtice, and which ſo diſcourages ſuitors from proſecuting their juſt rights in the courts of law---for the lawyers, who are ever on the watch, have it in their power to urge innumerable trivial objections, which the indeciſion of the bench renders important, and make uſe of them as pretexts for poſtponement. It is for this reaſon, that, where an affectation of delay is apprehended, it is cuſtomary for the plaintiff, (if the defendant's circumſtances make it ſafe) to remove his ſuit into the ſupreme court as ſoon as commenced; where the knowledge and reſolution of the judges prevent ſuch attempts from being made, and would render them nugatory were they ventured. I need not add, that the ignorance of the inferior courts takes greatly from their conſequence and dignity: and that the intereſts of juſtice are moſt intimately connected with the dignity of the magiſtrate.

There are but two ways of remedying ſuch enormous evils---The one and the beſt is, by commiſſioning at leaſt one profeſſional character as a judge of each county court, who may direct and inform his brethren---but this method, as it brings expence with it, need not be hoped from the political parſimony of the preſent times---The people will waſte and ſquander unaccounted ſums in idleneſs, luxury and extravagance, yet withhold a mite that might be appropriated beneficially to the ſecurity of all their valuable rights.---The only remaining expedient is what I have urged, which, by inſtructing our preſent Judges, would at leaſt amend a ſyſtem, that our pertinacious attachment to a government, in all reſpects popular, has formed wretchedly bad.---As every gentleman of the bar of the ſmalleſt induſtry has, for his own uſe, taken notes of the deciſions of the courts on the moſt important points, which doubtleſs would be chearfully communicated, ſuch a collection as I have mentioned might eaſily be made---and the reviſion or imprimatur of the Judges would give it the ſtamp of authority.

A COUNTRY JUSTICE.

Northampton County, June 9, 1787.

The following was intended for our laſt, but omitted for want of room.

Meſſieurs HALL and SELLERS,

I AM ſufficiently informed the people of the back counties ſuffer many and great inconveniencies from the *Treaſurer of the County* being at liberty to keep a ſtore, and purſue mercantile buſineſs, while he holds the ſtation of a Treaſurer.

When an order is preſented him he evades the payment---he ſhuffles and trifles till he exhauſts the patience of the party---and by theſe means many perſons, under eaſy circumſtances, are reduced to the neceſſity of taking out the order in his ſtore, at an intolerable diſcount, and upon ſuch terms as every good man muſt revolt at the idea of:---Here the Treaſurer has an abſolute opportunity, not only to ſpeculate with the public monies for his own particular emolument, not only to under-ſell other ſtorekeepers in the county, but likewiſe to play the broker completely in the bargain; for the order he thus buys at a moſt depreciated rate, like a proſtituted judge ſitting arbitrarily in his own cauſe, he fixes at once upon the public Treaſury at prime value, and in the management of buſineſs gives it an undue preference and priority in the line of thoſe payments which he makes to other citizens; if not without their cenſure, he at leaſt acts without any manner of moleſtation or controul!---

With due deference to better judges, I ſhould humbly ſuppoſe it would not be improper for the Legiſlature to interpoſe, and correct the manifeſt abuſes which have happened on this occaſion. A law might be paſſed declaring that no county treaſurer ſhould keep a ſtore, or trade directly or indirectly in buying and ſelling as long as he continues treaſurer, or holds ſo important a ſtation as *John Buyers*, of *Northumberland* county, now enjoys.

Perhaps ſome further regulations would be neceſſary, with reſpect to the length of time he ſhould retain the office---the terms upon which he engages and holds it---and other points ſeriouſly commanding legiſlative enquiry and conſideration, in order to prevent thoſe monſtrous oppreſſions which naturally ariſe from ſuch a combination of unhappy circumſtances.

Nothing indeed ſeems more incompatible with the genius of a government like ours, than to allow a perſon in a *lucrative* office to have it evidently in his power to abuſe the deſign of his office, and, when he chuſes, to ſubvert and apply it to the abhorrent purpoſes of *ſelf-intereſt* and *private gratification*.

Scarcely any ſubject at preſent more demands the attention of the Aſſembly, than to lay down proper regulations and form ſuitable controuls upon the county treaſurers. The people loudly complain of them, and not undeſervedly. More might be alledged to their prejudice, I am apt to conclude, in theſe reſpects, than ſpeculating in treaſury orders, I mean with regard to ſome of our county treaſurers---For my own part I ſhall content myſelf in endeavouring to draw at large the principal character to which I have alluded----he will receive a few gentle touches---and ſhall be called upon to act and to ſuffer---the world will know his mal-practices, although he himſelf is perhaps undeſerving their attention: The robberies committed upon individuals, and the inroads as well as audacious inſults offered the people by ſuch a worthleſs treaſurer.

Let him for his own ſake look ſharp---as ſure as *juſtice* reigns, he cannot eſcape with impunity!

The diſtinction he ſteadily purſues in the courſe of his buſineſs between the taxes of the reſidents and non-reſidents, his refuſing to take the paper money for taxes, his ſpeculating in various modes and inſtances in the treaſury orders for jurymens ſervices, for wolves ſcalps, &c. his declining to accept and diſcount them for the county taxes, his exceſſive charges for advertiſing the taxes of delinquents and non-reſidents; in a word, a hideous detail of his gigantic enormities ever ſince he fell into office, ſhall come forward to public view, and of courſe incur the public deteſtation.

MANLIUS.

Larkens's Valley, June 6, 1787.

It is agreed (ſays a Correſpondent) on all hands, that our Convention are framing a wiſe and free government for us.------This government will be oppoſed *only* by our *Civil Officers*, who are afraid of new arrangements taking place, which ſhall joſtle them out of office.----If theſe men are wiſe, they will be quiet, by which means they may ſucceed to their old offices----but if they are not, they may, probably, ſhare the fate of the loyaliſts in the beginning of the late war. In the mean while, the Public are deſired to beware of all eſſays and paragraphs that are oppoſed to a reform in our government, for they all muſt and will come from *Civil Officers*, or perſons connected with them.

Every perſon, ſays a correſpondent, muſt view with pleaſure the eſtabliſhment of a college for the benefit of the Germans in Pennſylvania.

By means of this inſtitution, ſo happily adapted to the national prejudices and religious principles of theſe uſeful citizens, the Engliſh language will be conveyed to them, at the ſame time that their own language will be preſerved to them in its purity, and with all the modern improvements. In conſequence of this event, knowledge of every kind will likewiſe be conveyed to them with eaſe, and the government of the ſtate will thereby become more ſafe and uniform.

Seminaries of learning are the only true bulwark of freedom. It is to theſe America is indebted for the men who firſt enlightened her in the principles of liberty; and to theſe inſtitutions ſhe is indebted for the wiſdom of the preſent illuſtrious convention.

Tyrants are the only enemies of literature, and ignorance and ſlavery always go hand in hand. Nothing but the general diffuſion of knowledge will ever lead us to adopt or ſupport proper forms of government---for weak and abſurd conſtitutions are, like ſlavery, the offspring of ignorance. Nor does learning benefit government alone; agriculture, the baſis of our national wealth and manufactories, owe all their modern improvements to it. Should it even leſſen labour in a few individuals, it ſubſtitutes in the room of it a four-fold encreaſe of the products of ingenuity, and cultivated reaſon.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Rhode-Iſland, to his friend in this city, dated June 7.

"Next week the Aſſembly will meet here, and will go on with the ruinous and diſgraceful ſyſtem they have hitherto adopted. We are very anxious to hear what the Convention are doing---for to them we look for our political redemption.---Indeed our only hope is in them, to ſave us from deſtruction."

On Wedneſday laſt, Sconetoyah, a warrior of the Cherokee nation, ſent with a letter to Congreſs by the King of that nation, conducted by Mr. Dromgoole, was introduced to his Excellency Alexander Martin, late Governor of North-Carolina, and a number of gentlemen, members of the Convention; was from thence conducted to the State-Houſe, where he had the honor of taking his Excellency General Waſhington by the hand. The General ſaid he was glad to ſee him, and hoped he left the King and all his people well when he came from home, which he anſwered and ſaid he did. He alſo aſked him his buſineſs to Congreſs, which he told the General, it was chiefly reſpecting the white people encroaching on their lands. The General took him by the hand, and bid him farewel; wiſhed him great ſucceſs in his buſineſs, and a ſafe return to the nation, that he might find all his people well when he returned. Since he arrived in this city, there has been every mark of friendſhip ſhewn to him, and he has frequently had the honor to dine with ſeveral of the members of Congreſs and Convention.

On Monday laſt arrived in this city a Chocktaw King and a Chickeſaw Captain, in company with Captain John Woods, appointed to ſee the articles of the treaty made at Hopewell Seneca, in the ſtate of South Carolina, by the repreſentatives of their nations and the commiſſioners of the United States, ratified and made good.

James Thompſon, George Heathcote and John Morgan, three of the perſons charged with having piratically robbed the Spaniſh brig La Sanctiſſima Trinidad, Joſef Zacharias de Ugorte, maſter, were on Monday laſt examined before the Judge of Admiralty, and committed to priſon: Morgan made a full confeſſion of the whole tranſaction, and gave teſtimony againſt Thompſon and Heathcote. The quadrant, ſpy-glaſs, and ſome of the wearing apparel deſcribed in the advertiſement were found in the poſſeſſion of Thompſon and Heathcote, who had changed their names, Thompſon calling himſelf James M'Calpin, and Heathcote going by the name of Robert Shaw. There is ſome reaſon to believe that John Forteſcue, another of the pirates, is lurking in this city---he is deſcribed to be ſix feet high, 30 years of age, raw boned, round ſhouldered, was born in Wales, chews tobacco, is very talkative, and has black hair.

In Vol. LXXVI. of the Philoſophical Tranſactions, late publiſhed, Dr. Maſkeyline, the Aſtronomer Royal, has given notice of the expected return of the Comet of 1532 and 1661, in the year 1788.

He predicts the return of the above comet to its perihelium in the beginning of the year 1789, or the latter end of the year 1788, "and certainly ſome time before the 27th April, 1789."---"If it ſhould come (ſays the Doctor) to its perihelium on the 1ſt of January, 1789, it might probably be viſible, with a good achromatic teleſcope, in its deſcent to the ſun, the middle of September 1788, and ſooner or later, according as its perihelium ſhould be ſooner or later. It will approach us from the ſouthern parts of its orbit, and therefore will firſt appear with conſiderable ſouth latitude and ſouth declination; ſo that perſons reſiding nearer the Equator than we do, or in ſouth latitude, will have an opportunity of diſcovering it before us. It is to be wiſhed that it may be firſt ſeen by ſome aſtronomer in ſuch a ſituation, and furniſhed with proper inſtruments for ſettling its place in the heavens, the earlieſt good obſervations being moſt valuable for determining its eliptic orbit, and proving its identity with the comet of 1532 and 1661. The Cape of Good Hope would be an excellent ſituation for this purpoſe."

On Sunday, the 10th inſtant, departed this life, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. SARAH WITHY, the amiable conſort of Mr. *James Withy*, hatter, of this city, who, for five years paſt, has really been the daughter of affliction, which ſhe bore with amazing patience and chriſtian fortitude: She humbled herſelf before her Creator, and in her heart adored the God of nature. She was a tender mother, a faithful friend, a kind, indulgent miſtreſs, and the beſt of wives. Her afflictions in life were compenſated to her in death; for it may be truly ſaid of her---ſhe fell aſleep in the Lord---as ſhe departed without a viſible pang, and Heaven painted in her countenance: Her remains were on the day following interred in Chriſt-Church burial ground, attended by a very reſpectable number of friends and citizens.

Congratulate the dead, and crown their tomb
With wreaths triumphant: Death is victory;
It binds in chains the raging ills of life:
Her day of diſſolution, name it right;
'Twas her great pay-day---her harveſt rich. YOUNG.

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

JUST opened in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to the Black Bear, or nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, above Race-ſtreet, by the Widow Maag, formerly called the Widow Brown, where may be had, all ſorts of the beſt manufactured tobacco, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, &c. Perſons inclined to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on good uſage from their humble ſervant, ¶ ELIZABETH MAAG.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th inſtant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about ſeven years old, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owners may get him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horſe and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡

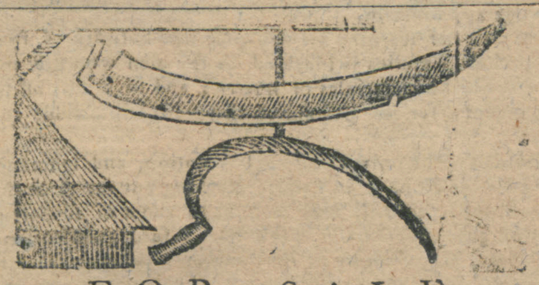
6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

This Day is Printed and Publiſhed,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-ſtreet, and to be ſold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Cheſnut in Second-ſtreet,----*Price*, 3ſ9.

AN ESSAY

ON the cauſes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s diſcourſe, on the original diverſity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-Preſident, and profeſſor of moral Philoſophy in the college of New-Jerſey; and member of the American Philoſophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting uſeful knowledge. 6 w.



FOR SALE,

A large and general aſſortment of

SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the ſubſcriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreet, next door to the ſign of the black horſe.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.

THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

SICKLES,

Ready for the enſuing Harveſt, made by

George Lownes and *Sons*,

In Springfield Townſhip, Cheſter County.

THE above Sickles are alſo to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-ſtreet, oppoſite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-ſtreet, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Cheſtnut-ſtreet Wharff.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named ſpot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the ſubſcriber has, at a conſiderable expence, erected ſuch buildings over them as will render them fit to be uſed either internally or externally, according to the diſeaſes of perſons who require them.

Theſe waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The firſt ſpring contains a quantity of ſulphurous, or what thoſe gentlemen call hepatic air, and a ſmall quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and reſembles, both in compoſition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The ſecond ſpring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a ſmall quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and poſſeſſes many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, ſo well known, and ſo juſtly celebrated all over the world.

The third ſpring is a common chalybeate water, and reſembles the Briſtol in this ſtate.

The ſubſcriber ſubmits it to the judgment of the phyſicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diſeaſes, and in what quantity, to recommend the uſe of theſe mineral waters. He will only obſerve that the Harrowgate waters have rendered eſſential ſervice to perſons afflicted with diſeaſes and obſtructions of the ſtomach, bowels and kidnies. It has alſo removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatiſm. Externally applied, theſe waters have in many inſtances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the ſkin.

In the houſe erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two ſhower baths, and two dreſſing rooms; and at the chalybeate ſpring is a convenient bath for plunging or ſwimming. Breakfaſt, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-houſe adjoining the ſprings; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will ſet off the 14th of May, and run while the ſeaſon continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the ſign of the King of Pruſſia, in Race-ſtreet, between Third and Fourth-ſtreets: and thoſe who engage ſeats previous to the hours of ſix in the morning, and half paſt two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the ſtage to ſet off, without delay, ſhould they not attend, muſt be anſwerable for the price of their ſeats.

The public may be aſſured, that no expence or trouble ſhall be ſpared to render theſe waters and baths both convenient and uſeful, by *their humble ſervant*,

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the uſe of theſe baths the price will be four dollars for the ſeaſon, two dollars for one month, five ſhillings for one week, and one ſhilling for each time theſe baths are uſed leſs than a week. Nothing will be demanded from thoſe people who only drink the waters. The price for each ſeat in the ſtage going and coming will be two ſhillings and ſix-pence. c. t. f.

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE Plantation in Lower Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, containing 93 acres of land, be the ſame more or leſs, about nine miles from Philadelphia, and near Oxford church: there is on the premiſes a large ſtone dwelling-houſe, four rooms on a floor, a large ſtone ſpring-houſe, over an excellent ſpring, a large ſtone barn, about ten acres of good meadow, an orchard of excellent fruit, and about twelve acres of woodland; the ſoil is rich and good. For further particulars enquire of NATHAN LIVEZEY, near the premiſes.

N. B. From ſaid plantation there is a proſpect of the ſteeples of Philadelphia, and many other diſtant places.

Fifth Month 26th, 1787. ‡

FOR SALE, BY

DANIEL BENEZET,

At his Store in Arch-ſtreet, four doors below the corner of Second-ſtreet,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With ſuitable WHETSTONES----Alſo,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black ſattins and pelongs, ſilk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, ſuperfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chryſtals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine braſs wire, pewter table and tea ſpoons, boxes of Dreſden china cups and ſaucers, temple ſpectacles, ſhoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, ſleeve buttons, ſhoemakers knives, double ſcrew gimblets, dotted awl blades, ſhoe tacks, curtain rings, Engliſh paſte-boards, pig braſs, German looking glaſſes, ſheet braſs, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; alſo a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, ſituate below Pools-bridge.

Alſo a three ſtory HOUSE, in Second-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets, an extraordinary ſtand for buſineſs.

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the lateſt veſſels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extenſive and compleat aſſortment of

Seaſonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fuſtians, jeans and jeanets, cotton ſattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Ruſſia ſheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Ruſſia towelling, Iriſh and Scotch linens, German dowlaſs, brown Hollands, linen and cotton ſtripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worſted pluſh, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, ſhalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hoſe, ſuperfine black worſted ſattinet for ſhoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muſlins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of luteſtrings, ſattins, modes, and farſnets, ell wide India perſians, ſilk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and ſmall hard ware, ſewing ſilk, threads, pins, mens felt and caſtor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens ſtuff ſhoes in trunks, pewter in caſks, window glaſs, frying pans, nails, braſs kettles, tin plates, lead, ſhot, gunpowder, and beſt Crowley ſteel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marſh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Cheſnut-ſtreet, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Muſtard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Beſt *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a moſt excellent manner for exportation,

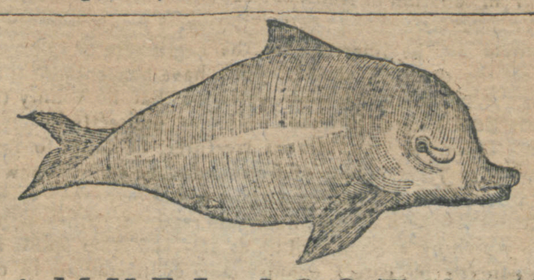
To be Sold on the loweſt terms for Caſh,

By *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of veſſels may be ſupplied on the ſhorteſt notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and diſpatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the beſt quality, to be had at ſaid place



SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Cheſnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,

HAS a good aſſortment of common cut Whalebone; he alſo cuts and prepares whalebone in the Engliſh manner, equal to Britiſh, to ſuit for bonnet, ſtay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has alſo a good aſſortment of bruſhes, ſhaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will ſell on reaſonable terms.-----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the Britiſh manner, he apprehends few know the quality of ſuch bone; but as there is little or no waſte in it, he flatters himſelf the conſumers will find it their intereſt to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone buſineſs in ſo extenſive a manner, as to ſell his dreſs'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has ſold for when the buſineſs was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country ſhopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to ſell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and diſpatch. ¶

Three Thouſand Pieces of

PAPER HANGINGS,

Now OPENED for SALE, at

W. POYNTELL's

STATIONARY and JEWELLERY STORE,

In Second-ſtreet, near Market-ſtreet, the corner of Black-horſe alley.

IN variety, fancy patterns, richneſs and durability of colours, this aſſortment of Paper is far ſuperior to any ever offered for ſale in theſe ſtates, and the prices fixed on them ſo very low, that a compariſon with ANY other cannot fail to make them the object of choice. March 9, 1787.

Imported, and to be Sold by

JOHN WOOD,

WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKER,

In Front-ſtreet, at the corner of Cheſnut-ſtreet.

MUSICAL and plain Clocks, gold and ſilver Watches; patent ſeconds ditto clock movements, japanned clock faces, caſt and forged clock-work, large Turkey oil-ſtones, ſilverſmiths drawing plates, alſo an aſſortment of clock and watchmakers tools and materials, files, &c.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Marple townſhip, Cheſter county, about three weeks ago, a likely brown Mare. The owner is deſired to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away.

OWEN AFFLICK.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

RAN away on the 31ſt of March laſt, from the ſubſcriber, now living in Middletown townſhip, Cheſter county, ſtate of Pennſylvania, a MULATTO MAN, named Cæſar; but ſome of his aſſociates having formed a paſs for him, he has changed his name and calls himſelf Jacob Holy: to this paſs is annexed the ſubſcriber's name and Thomas Levis, Eſquire. His clothes cannot well be deſcribed, having changes thereof, and in all probability will purchaſe more, as he was furniſhed with money, which he procured by diſpoſing of his maſter's property. He is twenty-five years of age, about 5 feet 9 inches high, is thick and ſtrong made, walks very ſtreight, with a ſhort quick ſtep, and is very proud. He can read, is a great profeſſor of religion, and has much to ſay on the ſubject. Whoever will apprehend ſaid perſon and ſecure him, ſo that the ſubſcriber may get him again, ſhall receive the above reward.

May 22, 1787. ‡ JAMES ANDERSON.

TWENTY POUNDS, Reward.

THE ſubſcriber was attacked, on Saturday, the 12th day of May, 1787, in the morning, on Curtis Grub's Hills, on the road to Lancaſter, by two Black coloured Villains, one an elderly man with a ragged coat, about 5 feet 6 inches high, the other a young man, ſhort and fat. One with a gun ſhot the ſubſcriber's mare under him dead. They robbed him of the following ſums of public money, viz. 29l. ſpecie, 27ol. paper money of the laſt emiſſion, and 161l. of the emiſſion of 1781, 100l. whereof are in 5l. bills and two whole ſheets. Whoever ſhall apprehend the ſaid villains, and ſecure them in any gaol, that they may be puniſhed, ſhall have the above reward, or TEN POUNDS for any of them, and reaſonable charges, by

BENJAMIN MOORE, Collector of

May 14, 1787. ¶ Lebanon townſhip, Dauphin county.

ABRAHAM SHERIDAN, *Inn-keeper,*

TAKES the liberty to acquaint his friends and cuſtomers that he has lately removed from his houſe in Church-Alley, to that noted Inn, in Third-ſtreet, near Arch-ſtreet, known by the ſign of the GOLDEN-SWAN, where he has excellent conveniencies to entertain travellers and people bringing produce to market. The houſe is well furniſhed for genteel accommodations, and no endeavours ſhall be wanting to render the entertainment agreeable to thoſe who may be pleaſed to favour him with their cuſtom. The ſtables are ſpacious and in good order, the uſe of which and of a large yard he will allow to the market people gratis.

A Hackney Coach goes from his houſe at two o'clock every afternoon (unleſs otherwiſe deſired) to the ſign of the Golden-Swan, on the banks of Schuylkill, in Paſſyunk townſhip, where a houſe of genteel entertainment is kept by PAUL G. BRETON. The price is Two Shillings each paſſenger, going and coming. Ladies and Gentlemen inclining to go in the coach, ſending directions to his houſe the preceding day, will be waited on at their houſes, at any hour they may be pleaſed to appoint.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1787. § 6w

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly oppoſite the Church in Second-ſtreet, has again opened ſtore on the weſt ſide of Front-ſtreet near Walnut-ſtreet, where he has imported in the laſt veſſels from England, a general aſſortment of

China, Glaſs and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table ſets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, ſugardiſhes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glaſs* candleſticks, ſalts, muſtard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glaſſes, ſingle and double flint glaſs ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers, Bohemian* pint tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of ſeveral ſizes and quart decanters with a variety of common articles, for country conſumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed ſo the ſhorteſt notice.

A few Watch chains and ſeals to be ſold low. t f.

Mill Stones and Boulting Cloths,

FOR SALE BY

Robert Lewis & Sons,

At their STORES, and MILL-STONE MANUFACTORY, on the fourth wharff below the Drawbridge, and next to Levi Hollingſworth's.

BURRS of excellent quality, juſt imported from France, and are now manufacturing into mill ſtones of all ſizes and dimenſions which may be ordered, by a compleat workman from England, and warranted at leaſt equal in quality, and as low in price as thoſe imported from Europe. Directions will be given (if required) for laying out the quarters, and dreſſing them to the beſt advantage, according to the temper of the ſtones.

COLOGNE MILL STONES (commonly called CULLINGS) imported from Holland, a few of different ſizes.

COUNTRY-MADE ditto, from the American Rock, of every uſual ſize, or any other that may be ordered, the *beſt grit* for merchant or country work, either to run together, or work with a French Burr or Cologne, ever yet experienced in this ſtate.

Warranted Boulting Cloths.

A very extenſive and compleat aſſortment, lately imported from the manufactories, ſuitable to every branch of the Boulting buſineſs; which are to be diſpoſed of at the ſame low rates as they were ſold before the revolution, at the Stores above mentioned, or at ROBERT LEWIS's dwelling-houſe in Spruce, three doors from Third-ſtreet. MILLERS and others may be furniſhed with Cloths *of ſuperior quality and texture* to any we have hitherto known imported into America: Thoſe who are unacquainted with this very *difficult and precarious* article, may rely on being ſupplied with ſuch Cloths as will certainly anſwer their purpoſes; provided they attend to directions for affixing them on the Reels, in the moſt advantageous manner to perform the work intended; which will ſave the trouble and expence of returning Cloths of *an inferior kind*, which are frequently ſold in this and the neighbouring States.

PHILADELPHIA; Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.

JUNE, 1787. THE NUMB. 2978.

PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1787.

Juſt publiſhed, and to be ſold by HALL and SELLERS; J. CRUKSHANK; and YOUNG and M'CULLOCH,
(Price 7ſ6 bound, or 6ſ in blue covers.)

A DEFENCE
OF THE
CONSTITUTIONS of GOVERNMENT
OF THE
UNITED STATES of AMERICA.
By JOHN ADAMS, LL. D.
And a Member of the Academy of Arts and Sciences at Boſton.
All nature's difference keeps all nature's peace. POPE.

THIS DAY is Publiſhed,
(Price a Quarter Dollar)
By M. CAREY, MARKET-STREET, NEAR SECOND-STREET,

The *American Muſeum,*
For MAY, 1787.

Containing--- Political Oeconomy.

1. A Circular Letter from his Excellency General Waſhington, Commander in Chief of the armies of America, addreſſed to the Governors of the ſeveral ſtates, on reſigning his command, and retiring from public buſineſs.

2. A Circular Letter from Congreſs; addreſſed to the Governors of the ſeveral ſtates, recommending the enaction of laws to repeal all acts paſſed repugnant to the late treaty of peace with Great-Britain.

3. Abſtract of Lord Carmarthen's Reply to Mr. Adams, containing the reaſons why Britain refuſes to deliver up the weſtern forts.

4. Eſſay on Public Faith---being a diſcuſſion of the queſtion whether Public Securities ſhould be redeemed at their nominal or their depreciated value.

5. Stricture on and Reply to the preceding Eſſay.

6. Speech of a Member of the General Court of Maſſachuſetts on the above queſtion.

7. Parable on the Redemption of Public Securities.

8. Extract from the late Addreſs of the General Court of Maſſachuſſetts.

9. Remarks on the Preſent State of Affairs, and on the Philadelphia Convention.

Rural Concerns.

10. Uſeful Caution againſt Inſects.

11. Eſſay on the Culture of Hemp. By Joſeph Blaney, Eſq; and Mr. Samuel Barton, of Salem in New-England. Publiſhed by order of the Boſton Committee of Agriculture.

Medical and Surgical Tracts.

12. Caſe of a Cancer in the ſtomach. By James Carmichael Smyth, M. D. Phyſician Extraordinary to the King of England.

13. Caſe of a Hydrocephalus Internus.---The patient in this caſe lives at Peyſaic Falls, in the State of New-Jerſey.

14. On the putrid Sore Throat. By Jacob Ogden, M. D.

Satire and Humour.

15. Plan for the eſtabliſhment of a new court of honour; deviſed to ſave expence to thoſe who wiſh to ſlander, abuſe and vilify their friends and fellow-citizens, and to prevent private conteſts encroaching on the room allotted in public papers for intelligence, &c. By the Honorable Francis Hopkinſon, Eſquire.

16. Plan for the Improvement of the Art of Paper War, ſo as more clearly to typify the degree of heat, paſſion or rage of the combatants. By the writer of the foregoing piece.

17. Eſſay on trifles---containing the hiſtory of a plumb pudding---of a ſtock-buckle---of a hair in a pye-cruſt---of the key of a pantry---of a muffin---of tough veal---of a cork-ſcrew---of window-ſhutters---of a lap-dog---of a pair of buckles---of a water-bottle.---

Miſcellanies.

18. Utility of inſpecting into the ſtate of Jails. Being an account of the humanity and benevolence of a late Grand Jury of the city and county of Philadelphia.

19. Conſtitution of the Philadelphia Society for alleviating the miſeries of public priſons.

20. Obſervations recommendatory of the above ſociety.

21. Conſtitution of the Pennſylvania Society for promoting the Abolition of Slavery, and the relief of Free Negroes unlawfully held in bondage. Begun in the year 1774, and enlarged on the 23d day of April 1787.

22. Further account of Jemimah Wilkinſon, Stephen Parker, Sarah Richards, &c. being a rejoinder to the reply in favour of thoſe people.

23. Strictures on the Addreſs to the armies of America.

24. Letter of Mr. de Caſtelleux to Col. Humphreys.

25. Extract of a letter from Dr. Price to a Correſpondent in Philadelphia.

26. On Slavery.

27. On the infamous and barbarous practice of Gouging.

28. Anecdote of Col. Vanhorne.

Poems by the late Dr. Ladd.

29. Receipt for a Cough.

30. Joſhua.

31. Death of Werter.

32. Werter's Epitaph.

33. PROSPECT OF AMERICA---In this poem (the moſt important production of Ladd's pen) are contained the eulogies of General Waſhington---of Dr. Franklin---of Hancock, Adams, Ward, Hopkins, Elery, Rutledge, Greene, Putnam, Gates, Wayne, Lincoln, Mercer, Montgomery, Dickinſon, Payne, &c. &c. &c.

THE Printer of the American Muſeum returns his moſt grateful acknowledgements to his friends and the public, for the liberal patronage he has experienced---hopes for a continuance of their favour, and aſſures them he ſhall ſpare no pains to merit it.

As the liſt of ſubſcribers will be printed in the Muſeum for June (which will be publiſhed on the firſt day of the enſuing month) he requeſts that ſuch of his friends, whether Bookſellers or others, as have taken ſubſcription papers, will be pleaſed to ſend them to him as ſpeedily as poſſible.

*** The ſubſcription for the American Muſeum is only 18s. per ann. for two volumes, each containing 576 pages of letter preſs.

Philad. June 1, 1787.

To be Sold by M. CAREY, Printer,
Market-ſtreet, near Second-ſtreet,

A FOUNT of French Small Pica,
in uſe only five months, weight about 550lbs.

A Fount of French BREVIER,
ſame time in uſe, weight about 200lbs.

To ſave trouble to perſons inclined to purchaſe, the loweſt price of the former is a Quarter Dollar, and of the latter 3s. 10d. per pound.

N. B. Notes at two months, *diſcountable* at the Bank, will be received as Caſh. No other Notes will be taken.

ALL perſons having demands againſt the eſtate of CHARLES MAYBURY, deceaſed, are deſired to bring in their accounts properly atteſted for ſettlement; and thoſe that are indebted to ſaid eſtate, are requeſted to make immediate payment, to

‖ PETER ASTON, acting Executor.

STRAYED or ſtolen from Cheſter Town, in Maryland, on Sunday, the 27th of May laſt, TWO HORSES, one a bright Bay, ten years old, fifteen hands high, well made, and carries a fine tail; the other is a dark Brown, about thirteen years old, ſhort legged, with a Roman noſe, and both hind fetlocks white. They are both ſhod before, and in very fine order. Any perſon that will ſecure theſe horſes, and give information to the ſubſcriber, in Cheſter Town, ſhall receive SIXTEEN DOLLARS, if they are found in Maryland, TWENTY DOLLARS, if out of it, or Two-thirds of this reward for the Bay, and One-third for the Brown: All reaſonable charges ſhall beſides be paid, if they are delivered at Cheſter Town. WILLIAM TILGHMAN.

Cheſter Town, June 1787. ‡

TOBACCO MANUFACTORY,

JUST opened in Second-ſtreet, next door but one to the Black Bear, or nearly oppoſite the ſign of the Buck, above Race-ſtreet, by the Widow Maag, formerly called the Widow Brown, where may be had, all ſorts of the beſt manufactured tobacco, rappee and Scotch ſnuff, &c. Perſons inclined to favour her with their cuſtom, may depend on good uſage from their humble ſervant, ¶ ELIZABETH MAAG.

FIVE POUNDS Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the Subſcribers, at Valley-Forge, on the 7th inſtant, A dapple grey draught HORSE, about ſeven years old, ſtrong made, 15 hands high, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Horſe, ſo that the owners may get him again, ſhall have FIFTY SHILLINGS, with reaſonable charges if brought home, or the above reward for horſe and thief, on conviction of the thief. ‡

6th Month 18, 1787. ISAAC POTTS, & Co.

To be Sold by HENRY DRINKER,
at his houſe in Front-ſtreet, below Race-ſtreet,

A Quantity of very good undreſſed quills; dreſſed or clarified quills of a firſt and ſecond quality; a few hampers of cheeſe lately imported, and in good order.

And at his ſtore fronting the river Delaware, on the wharf below Market-ſtreet, formerly belonging to William Allen, Eſq; are to be had Live Feathers of an excellent quality, and in ſuch quantities as may ſuit houſekeepers, and others.

Alſo bar iron and plough-ſhare moulds, and a great variety of iron caſtings, conſiſting of pots and kettles of various ſizes, two, four and ſix quart tea-kettles, large and ſmall ſkillets, Stew-pans, oval and round ovens, bake plates, ſaſh weights, ſcale weights from 7 to 56lb. cart and waggon boxes, ſetts of rag irons for ſaw-mills, wallowers or fan cogs, ſmall and large iron cabouſes for ſea and coaſting veſſels, open and cloſe ſtoves of moſt of the kinds generally in uſe, large and ſmall chimney backs and ſetts of chimney backs and jams, &c. &c. Theſe caſtings are neatly made, and the metal of a well known tough quality.

All perſons indebted to the late houſe of James and Drinker, are deſired to make immediate payment to the ſaid Henry Drinker, and are hereby informed that the indulgence they have had for many years paſt cannot be continued. Thoſe who do not properly attend to this public notice, may expect that their reſpective mortgages, bonds, notes and book debts will in a ſhort time be put under the care of attornies at law, for recovery.

Philadelphia, Sixth-month 4th, 1787. *

May 27th, 1787.

WAS found tied in the woods, in Eaſt Marlborough townſhip, Cheſter county, a bright bay MARE, riſing four years old, denotes to be part blooded and part hunter, trots and canters, about 14 hands 3 inches high, with ſome white on both her hind feet, and a ſmall ſnip, is very round bodied, has a ſwitch tail, neither brand or ear mark, ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to ISAAC TAYLOR, Eſquire, in Pennſbury townſhip, Cheſter county. ¶

Montgomery townſhip and county, June 8, 1787.

BROKE into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, on the 3d of this inſtant, the following creatures, viz. a large bay HORSE, about 15 hands high, with a blaze down his forehead, branded on the near thigh, trots and canters. An old ſorrel MARE, a little hipſhot, low carriage. And a black MARE COLT, with ſome white down her forehead, marked on the near ſhoulder. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

¶ WILLIAM THOMAS.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber, in Hopewell, Cumberland county, and ſtate of New-Jerſey, an APPRENTICE LAD, named Thomas Jenkins, near nineteen years of age, about 5 feet 8 or 9 inches high, of a light complexion, and down look, and when working at the coopers trade uſes his ax with his left hand. Had on, and took with him, a dark brown broadcloth coat, blue regimental ditto, new yellow feathered pluſh veſt, with fuſtian backs, new velvet breeches, white thread ſtockings, good ſhoes, new felt hat, home made ſhirts, a pair of ſtriped trowſers, blue waiſtcoat, new checked handkerchief, and ſeveral other articles. Whoever will apprehend the above apprentice, and ſecure him in any gaol, in this ſtate, ſhall receive, on application, SIX DOLLARS reward, and reaſonable charges if he ſhould be brought home to

May 27, 1787. † MOSES HARRIS.

FINLASS,
STAY-MAKER,
Has removed from the New-Market to Walnut-ſtreet, between Front and Second-ſtreets,
Where he MAKES all Sorts of
French and *Engliſh* STAYS,
In the neateſt and neweſt Faſhion.
Riding Stays, Turned Stays and Jumps, Half-bone and Whole-bone, very neat.

Thoſe who pleaſe to favour me with their orders, may depend on being faithfully ſerved by their humble ſervant,

SEBASTIAN FINLASS.

N. B. Thoſe that chooſe to ſee my work, may be waited on the firſt notice.

*** *Stays neatly mended.*

GEORGE BRINGHURST,
COACH-MAKER,

HAS removed from Fourth-ſtreet, oppoſite the German Lutheran church, to thoſe commodious and long accuſtomed buildings lately occupied by Mr. George Way, coach-maker, on the ſouth ſide of Arch-ſtreet, between Fourth and Fifth-ſtreets, adjoining the Church burial-ground.

He takes this opportunity of returning his thanks to his former employers, and to requeſt their future favours, as well as thoſe of the public.

He continues to make and repair all kinds of pleaſurable carriages, and will uſe his endeavours that his work ſhall be his beſt recommendation.

He takes in carriages to ſtand by the month, quarter or year, having convenient ſheds for the purpoſe; the greateſt care will be taken of them.

Carriages of all ſorts ſold upon commiſſion.

He has at preſent for ſale---A coach, a chariot, a phæton, three coaches, very ſuitable to run in the line of ſtages, two chairs, two ſulkies, ſecond hand, and two family waggons entirely new, and of the neweſt faſhion.

To be SOLD or LET,

The remainder of his leaſe of the houſe, ſhop, ſheds, ſmith's ſhop, yard, &c. where he formerly dwelt, and carried on his buſineſs. The place is well calculated for a tavern for the entertainment of people from the country, being near the market. The yard is ſpacious, has a pump of good water in it, and can accommodate many waggons. The ſheds are roomy, and can ſhelter a great many horſes. † June 4, 1787.

Bedford county taxes for 1787.

A Tranſcript of the returns and aſſeſſments of the lands of non-reſidents in the county of Bedford, agreeably to an act of Aſſembly, paſſed the 11th day of September laſt, is now publiſhed in the ſupplements No. VII. and VIII. to the Freeman's Journal, printed by Mr. Bailey, May 30th and June ſixth. All perſons concerned are hereby required to pay the taxes for the preſent year on their lands in ſaid county, before the ſixth day of Auguſt next, when the names of the delinquents will be tranſmitted to the Commiſſioners of the county, that they may proceed to enforce payment as the laws direct.

DAVID RITTENHOUSE,
June 6, 1787. 2m State Treaſurer.

THE ſubſcriber takes this method to inform the public, and his friends in particular, that he has removed to that old and well accuſtomed Inn, in Market-ſtreet, near the corner of Fourth-ſtreet, at the ſign of His Excellency BENJAMIN FRANKLIN, Eſquire, Preſident of the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The houſe is large and very convenient. He is well ſtocked with bedding, and excellent liquors---good ſtables and hay for the reception of travellers. All that pleaſe to favor him with their cuſtom, may depend that the beſt care ſhall be taken by the public's moſt humble ſervant,

June 4, 1787. PETER MATHER.

N. B. Horſes taken in at livery by the week, month, or year. ‡

June 2d, 1787.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of CHARLES YOST, late of the Northern Liberties, deceaſed, are requeſted to make payment on or before the 4th day of July next, to the ſubſcribers

ALBERTUS SHILACK, Adminiſtrator,
and
¶ CHRISTINA YOST, Adminiſtratrix.

CAME to the plantation of Mr. GEORGE ROBERTS, at Point-no-Point, on the 10th ult. a black MARE, 14 years old, about 14 hands high, has a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and a long tail. The owner, on proving his property, and paying charges, may have her again, by applying to the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes.

June 2d, 1787. ¶ MARTIN WILER.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away on the 24th inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Deptford townſhip, Glouceſter county, New-Jerſey, an Apprentice NEGRO LAD, named John Farmer, about 19 years of age, 5 feet 6 inches high, well ſet, has loſt one joint from the little finger of his left hand, has not had the ſmall-pox, reads well and writes a good hand. Had on and took with him a wool hat, over-jacket coarſe homeſpun cloth, ſtriped woollen under ditto, two coarſe ſhirts, one pair ticklenburg trowſers, one pair cotton ſtriped do. ſhoes with hobnails. Any perſon that ſecures ſaid lad in any gaol, ſo that his maſter may have him again, if in the county aforeſaid, FOUR DOLLARS, if out of it, the above reward, with reaſonable charges, paid by

Fifth-month 30th, 1787. ¶ AMOS COOPER.

Juſt arrived from Cork, in the ſhip May Flower, John Stilwell, maſter, a number of

Fine healthy Redemptioners,

Of both ſexes, from twelve to twenty-four years of age,

AMONG whom are Mechanics of different profeſſions, whoſe times are to be diſpoſed of on reaſonable terms.

Apply to the Captain on board the ſhip, lying above Vine-ſtreet, or to RICHARD SOMERS or JOHN WESCOTT.

Philadelphia, May 29, 1787. †

KINGSTON, (Jamaica) April 28.

Accounts are said to be received from the Mosquito-Shore, that the native Indians lately held a grand Council of the whole nation able to bear arms; in which it was unanimously determined to oppose the Spaniards in every attempt they make hereafter to establish themselves in that territory, until the present possessors are exterminated. After the Council had finished this very interesting business, the Commander in Chief of the Savages, whose name is Briton, set up the British standard, and placing his right hand upon the flag-staff, said with solemn energy—"These are the colours under which I will live and die; and if any of my people should be so pusillanimous as to submit to the Spaniards by striking them, I will put them to instant death; for I am fully resolved that the Spanish flag shall never fly upon this staff, while I am alive to oppose it."—His people were all under arms during this awful ceremony, which they concluded by firing three vollies of small arms—The Mosquito Indians are amply supplied with arms and ammunition; and, before our advices left the country, had sent their wives into inaccessible fastness in the mountains—In consequence of the hostile result of the late Indian Council on the Mosquito-Shore, the second in command among these warlike Savages, who is called General Thomas Lee, sent a message express to Truxillo, to return a superb sword that had been presented to him by the Spanish commandant of that place; at the same time he desired the donor to understand, that he disdained to use a Spanish sword against him, or his countrymen, for he had plenty of better weapons, which were left him by his brethren the English.

BERMUDA, May 26.

The new schooner Hope, John Tucker, Master, which sailed from these islands the 31st of March, for Turk's islands and New-York, on the 10th of April arrived in lat. 21, 24 north, and long. 69, 30 west, and saw the Grand Key in the evening; the night proving squally and dark, they steered to the N. E. the greater part of it, and the next morning steering in S. and S. S. W. in hopes to make the same land again, but to their great surprise saw the Grand Caicos,---they immediately hauled their wind, and continued beating, but to no purpose, the weather very squally, and a strong current going to the westward. At 12 o'clock at night she struck on Phillips's reef, bilged and filled immediately. The master and crew got into the boat, and continued on the lee side of the wreck till day light, and then with great difficulty made the Grand Caicos, where they remained for four days, when they saw a brig at sea, made for her, and after rowing for seven hours, were kindly taken up and treated in the most humane manner possible by Isaac Williams, Master of the brig Enterprize, from Middletown, bound to the Cape; she carried the schooner's crew in sight of Turk's islands, when they took to their boat, and soon got to the Grand Key. The schooner was entirely lost. All that could be saved by the crew was a bag of bread, which they had to subsist on the four days.

PORTSMOUTH June 12.

Died on Friday evening last, DANIEL FOWLE, Esquire, aged 72, originally proprietor and publisher of the New-Hampshire Gazette, and yesterday afternoon his remains were respectfully interred, attended by a large number of citizens, the brethren of the type walking as mourners. He was the oldest printer in the United States.

BOSTON, June 15.

The honorable house of representatives, yesterday, passed a resolve for removing the seat of government from this town; and have made choice of two members from each county to fix on some place in this commonwealth suitable for the reception of the honorable legislature.

June 18. The house of representatives on Wednesday last proceeded to the consideration of the resolve reported by the committee appointed to consider the expediency of repealing the disqualifying act, &c. for raising a number of troops, not exceeding eight hundred, nor less than five hundred men, to be stationed in the western counties, and for pardoning all persons concerned in the late rebellion, excepting as therein is mentioned, with the proceedings of the senate thereon. And the same being taken up by paragraphs, it was moved and seconded that the names of six of the excepted persons might be expunged, and the question being put, passed in the negative, 210 voters, yeas 73 only. It was then moved, and seconded, that the names of all the excepted persons might be expunged, so that the resolve might operate as a general pardon, and the question being put, passed in the negative, 214 voters, yeas 67 only. It was then moved and seconded, that four of the names of the excepted persons might be expunged, and the question being put, passed in the negative, 214 voters, yeas 94 only. It was then moved and seconded, that the clause limiting the operation of a resolve as to persons convicted of crimes might be expunged, and the question being put, passed in the negative, 210 voters, yeas 81 only.

The consideration of the said report by paragraphs being finished, the question, whether the house would concur with the vote of senate in accepting the said report, was determined in the affirmative, by 108 yeas, against 100 nays.

Saturday last two companies of the federal artillery, commanded by the captains Burbeck and Savage, marched from this place to Springfield.

The author of one of Cato's Letters tells us, that the whigs in power in England are always tories, and tories out of power are always whigs.

By a tory is meant a friend to arbitrary power and an enemy to free government:---By a whig is understood an enemy to arbitrary government and a friend to a free government.

Arbitrary power is of a two-fold extraction. It is derived either from the rulers, or from the licentiousness of the people. A man is a tory whether he favours arbitrary power from the first or last of these two sources of it.---The love of political liberty is a love of wise and just laws made by our legal representatives----but the tory, who is the friend of popular licentiousness, is an enemy to all law, and therefore an enemy to liberty. However much he may despise the royal tory, he is his own brother. They both delight alike in disorder----they both believe in the infallibility of the idol whom they worship-- for the one supposes that the people, as the other does that a *king, can do no wrong*. Both their delusions lead alike to the same end, viz. to slavery, poverty and misery.

In the present difficult and alarming state of public affairs, it becomes us to look back, and enquire what steps were taken with the royal tories in the beginning of the war.

The same steps must be taken with the present breed of tories in America. Let us separate ourselves from them; let us consider them as the enemies of our country; let the friends of liberty and government unite, and bear down all opposition to the wise and proper measures that are devising to extricate us from our present difficulties, and to establish order among us.

HARTFORD, June 18.

Supplement to the Debates of the General Assembly.

PAPER MONEY BILL.

Mr. Gillet, of Sharon, obtained leave of the House to bring in a bill for an emission of paper money, the day before Mr. Peter Pinkney introduced his tendry-bill. Mr. Gillet promised the House, that he would bring in his bill the next morning. When the next morning came, the tendry-bill was introduced into the House, not without many a sarcastic sneer, and its twin-brother the paper-money-bill was called for. Mr. Gillet perceiving, from the spirit of the House, that his off-spring, if introduced, instead of being fostered and nursed up, would be doomed to an untimely grave, told the House he had not finished it. And whatever the cause may be, whether he fancied, that honesty, like a great red dragon, stood before him ready to destroy the paper brat, as soon as it should be born; or whether the atmosphere of the state be unfriendly to such fungous births, although symptoms of pain and travail appeared, yet no delivery was effected during the session of the legislature. The disdain of honest men struck the spirit of paper money with terror and dismay; but it is apprehended, that nothing will so effectually lay both this infernal intruder, and the rebellious spirit of Shayism, as the solid---dark---silent---solemn walls of Litchfield gaol.

NEW-HAVEN, June 20.

At a General Assembly of the state of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1787.

WHEREAS it is necessary, in order to sell the lands of this state west of Pennsylvania, that a survey and chart thereof be made, containing a description of said lands, the quality of soil, timber, streams, stones, and other natural appurtenances thereof, and no provision being made for the expence of such surveys, saving only the twenty-seven dollars in specie, ordered to be raised from the sale of each townships, which cannot be done until the townships be sold.

Resolved by this Assembly, That the committee of pay-table be, and they are hereby directed to draw on the treasurer of this state, in favor of the committee appointed to sell said land, for such sums from time to time as said committee shall find needful for the purpose aforesaid, not exceeding £. 300 0 0 in the whole, to be paid out of the monies appropriated to the payment of the civil list; said committee to be accountable at the pay table for the same, and to replace the money so expended, with the twenty-seven dollars in specie to be raised on the sale of each township, according to resolve of Assembly in October 1786.

A true copy of record, examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

At a General Assembly of the State of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday of May, A. D. 1787.

WHEREAS in the resolve passed by the General Assembly in October 1786, for the sale of lands belonging to this state, west of the state of Pennsylvania, no provision is made for granting patents to purchasers in the recess of the Assembly; and whereas it is provided therein, that the tiers of towns in the several ranges shall begin at the north, and be numbered from thence southward, from which inconveniences have been found to arise:

Therefore it is resolved by this assembly, That the most southerly town in each tier, bounding south on an east and west line drawn west from the west side of Pennsylvania, in the latitude of 41 degrees north, shall be No. 1. of the same tier, and that the numbers rise on each tier northerly to Lake Erie; and that whenever any purchaser or purchasers shall procure a certificate from the committee appointed to sell said lands, or either of them, that he or they have purchased and paid for any certain township, according to the direction of said resolve, it shall be the duty of the Governor of this state, and he is hereby authorised and empowered, to execute a patent of such town to the purchaser or purchasers, to be countersigned by the Secretary, and the same shall be effectual to convey the title thereof to such purchaser or purchasers.

And be it further resolved, That said committee, or any two of them, shall, and they hereby have full power and authority granted to them to lay out, or cause to be laid out, as they shall find needful, one or more tiers of townships, in addition to the six tiers directed by the said resolve, and in the same manner upon the lands aforesaid, lying easterly of the river *Cayuga*.

A true copy of record, examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

At a General Assembly of the state of Connecticut, holden at Hartford, on the second Thursday in May, A. D. 1787.

RESOLVED by this assembly, That the bills of credit emitted by this state in the year 1780, be receivable at their nominal value in all payments for purchases of any part of the western lands, except in payment of twenty-seven dollars towards each township, directed to be made in hard money, by a resolve of this assembly, passed in October, 1786.

A true copy of record, examined by
GEORGE WYLLYS, Sec'ry.

NEW-YORK, June 18.

It is remarkable, says a correspondent, that those very men, who have not only ransacked their brain for arguments, but every political publication for authorities to support their favorite measure of withholding the necessary powers from the union, should all at once be fairly silenced. We see or read no more of their elaborate pieces, with long and uninteresting quotations from musty authors. Are they conscious of their errors? Or does the wisdom and dignity of that respectable group of characters now sitting in Convention at Philadelphia, for the express purpose of strengthening the confederacy, strike them with awe, or make them apprehensive that their sinister policy will be crushed? These men, without consideration or forethought, have rashly attempted to bring poverty and shame on their too much afflicted country! Happy would it be for them, if it had been an error of the head, rather than of the heart.

June 21. The following was yesterday put into the letter-box of the New-York Journal.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-London, June 15, 1787, to his friend in this city.

"*SIR*,

"On my arrival here a number of respectable inhabitants were assembled at the public house where I put up. One of the gentlemen handed me a copy of the following resolutions, which are in circulation, and about to be subscribed.

"Whereas the state of New-York has ever taken measures injurious to the trade of the inhabitants of this and the state of New-Jersey, and in late instances, by raising considerably on their dockage, obliging small sloops (the whole freight of which will little more than pay hands wages) to pay an entrance, and the great injustice in carting firewood, &c. "We therefore, inhabitants of the states of Connecticut and New-Jersey, firmly bind ourselves to each other, under a penalty of fifty pounds forfeiture, to be recovered in a common course of law, that we will not send to the state of New-York any article whatsoever, nor furnish any craft, belonging to that state, with any kind of lading, for one year from and after the 20th day of July next ensuing, unless those injurious acts are repealed.

Signed, &c.

"If you hand this to some printer for the public inspection, it might answer a good purpose."

Many have been the self-murders committed in this city, &c. within a few weeks past, particular accounts of which are conceived to be intrusions upon the delicate feelings of our readers of sensibility.---"Presumptious Man, t' assume the Deity!"

We learn from Boston, that the present legislature of that commonwealth are almost unanimous in the pursuit of those coercive modes established in the last.

A letter from Vermont mentions that General Shays grievously complains of having been very greatly plundered during his late peregrination! and that too, as he supposes, by some pretended friends and well-wishers to his intended reform of government; for that he had, in a small portable wooden box, 672 ducats in gold, 1329 guilders, and some slivers in silver, all which, together with the box itself, and some of his most important letters (of foreign and domestic correspondence) were taken from under his bed in the night betweeen the 24th and 25th ult. That he had not been able to get any the least intelligence of the vile robbers that took them away; but that, from some circumstances, he apprehends the money hath before this time found its way into the treasury of Rogue's-Island. The gold, he says, was tied up in a leather bag, and marked PETER THE GREAT, in capitals.

The General proposes to issue a proclamation, offering a large reward for either the recovery of the money, or apprehending the scoundrels who robbed him.

BALTIMORE, June 19.

From Mr. Lindsay's Norfolk Marine Intelligencer, May 31.

Captain Simon White, arrived here yesterday from Cape-Francois, reports, that the schooner Edward, Captain Edding, belonging to New-England, had been seized at the Cape, for smuggling sugars; the Captain and Crew were committed to prison until the matter should be determined.

The ship St. Thomas, Captain Johnson, belonging to this port, is detained at the Cape, on account of some dispute, the particulars of which are not yet come to hand.

WILMINGTON, June 20.

A correspondent has informed us that a quantity of base plate in gold are in circulation, marked D. M.---I. D. M.---I. W.---C. G.---I. A.---W. G.---I. C.--I. K.---W. W. We hope this notice will caution the public against receiving them.

TO BE RENTED,

A Forge, Rolling and Slitting Mills,

On Brandywine, three miles from the town of Wilmington, in the state of Delaware. Enquire of

Jonathan, Rumford and Abijah Dawes,

At their store, in *Water-street*, between *Market* and *Arch-streets*,

WHO HAVE FOR SALE

BURR MILL STONES,

Muscovado Sugars, Rice, Indigo, Pork, And a Cargo of Mahogany. 6 w. ¶

Philadelphia, June 26, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas to me directed, will be exposed to sale by public vendue, at the premises, on Monday, the 9th day of July next, at four o'clock in the afternoon, a Plantation or Piece of Land, situate in the township of Blockley, and county of Philadelphia, containing by computation 100 acres, on which are two wooden tenements, a stable, and other improvements, bounded by lands of Samuel Rhoads, John Hughes and others: Said place lies on Marshall's road, about seven miles from the city, and has for several years been occupied as a public house of entertainment, known by the name of the Millstone Tavern; taken in execution as the property of William Roberts, and to be sold by

JOSEPH COWPERTHWAIT, Sheriff.

BY virtue of a writ of venditioni exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, by public vendue, on Monday, the 9th of July next, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of John Fenton, inn-keeper, in Northampton township, A certain messuage, plantation and tract of land, situate in Northampton aforesaid, bounded by lands of David Vanhorn, Isaac Vanhorn, and others, containing about 85 acres, with the apurtenances; late the property of Robert Vanhorn; taken in execution, and to be sold, by

‡ WILLIAM ROBERTS, Sheriff.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 16, 1787.

Newtown, Bucks county, June 26, 1787.

WAS taken up, for horse-stealing, and committed to the goal of said county, ISRAEL DOAN, THOMAS DOAN and JONATHAN DOAN; and there remains yet unclaimed, and supposed to be stolen, a large raw-boned brown horse, supposed to be about seven or eight years old, with a star in his forehead, and a little white on the off hind foot. Also a slight gold watch, a pair of holster pistols, and three great coats. Also taken from one William Johnson, and for which he was convicted at the last court, one pair of trowsers, four pair of thread stockings, one pair cotton ditto, one stock, and one pillow case. Any person who may have lost any of the abovesaid articles, may have them again, by applying to Francis Murray, Esq; proving property and paying cost. If no owner or owners appear in three weeks from the date hereof, they will be sold to pay cost. ‡ JOSIAH FURGUSTON, Goaler.

June 26, 1787.

WAS committed to the work-house of the city and county of Philadelphia, on suspicion of being runaway servants, three Germans, the first calls himself HENRY CHARLES MYER, by trade a paper maker and stocking weaver, is about 5 feet high, 28 years of age, dark complexion, with short curling black hair, and speaks good English. The second calls himself JOHN MARTIN KEYSER, by trade a taylor, 5 feet 7 inches high, 22 years of age, fair complexion, and speaks broken English. The third calls himself HENRY GROSS, but in his own country went by the name of Frederick Holland, by trade a taylor, 5 feet high, 27 years of age, dark hair, and pitted with the small-pox. They all say they came from Norwich, in the state of Connecticut. Their masters, if any they have, are desired to come within six weeks from the date hereof, make good their claim, pay charges and take them away, or they will be discharged, on paying the fees of the work-house.

¶ JESSE CROSLEY, Keeper.

To be Sold at Public Auction,

At the Coffee-House, New-York,

On Wednesday, the 1st of August next,

That beautiful bright bay Horse, called

Young HIGH-FLIER,

The property of John Knight and Joseph Fox,

IMPORTED from England last November, now covering at Captain Dawson's, at Brooklyne, Long-Island; he is fifteen hands three inches high, well proportioned, handsomely marked, moves to the admiration of all who see him, and allowed by good judges to be equal, if not superior, to any horse ever imported in these States June 22.

N. B. The money to be paid at the time of sale. ¶5w

June 19th, 1787.

TAKEN out of the pasture of the subscriber, living in Tredyffrin township, Chester county, near the Spread Eagle, on the night of the 16th instant, A light Bay MARE, with a star in her forehead, a switch tail, a small hurt with the saddle near her withers, lately shod before, about 12 years old, and about 14 hands high. Any person securing said mare and thief, so that the owner may have his mare again, and the thief be brought to justice, shall have THREE POUNDS reward, or THIRTY SHILLINGS for the mare only, by applying to

¶ BENJAMIN DAVIS.

SIX DOLLARS Reward.

RAN away, on the 15th instant, from the subscriber, living in Warminster, Bucks county, Pennsylvania, an Irish servant man, named WILLIAM CHERRY. He came from Dublin about a year ago, in the Dublin Packet, Capt. Alcorn, is about 23 years of age, 5 feet 8 inches high, well set, with short brown hair, and was dressed in a light coloured full linsey coat, half worn, a blue cloth jacket, and fustian breeches, grey worsted stockings, old shoes, and a good roram hat. He is a taylor by trade, and likely will try to get into business in Philadelphia, but has lately worked at the farming business. Whoever apprehends and secures him, so that his master may get him again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable charges, paid by JOHN LONGSTRETH.

June 19, 1787. ¶

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 27.

A letter addreſſed to the Society for promoting Agriculture, and by them directed to be publiſhed.

Dear Sir, Proſpect, May 20th, 1787.

I HAVE not heard that the Philadelphia Agricultural Society have yet paid that attention to the Heſſian Fly, which I think the ſubject merits. That at New-York, alarmed at the ravages committed by this inſect, has advertiſed and requeſted information reſpecting it.

In Mr. Oſwald's paper of the 7th of April laſt, a letter to that ſociety is inſerted, from a gentleman, dated New-York, September 1ſt, 1786, which gives the beſt account of the inſect that I have ſeen.——Having been an attentive obſerver of its deſtructive progreſs, I am exceedingly anxious that the Philadelphia Society ſhould direct their attention to it. If its whole hiſtory can be aſcertained, a remedy againſt it may be more eaſily diſcovered; but it may be proper, for that purpoſe, to collect all the obſervations which the lovers of agriculture have in their power to communicate on the ſubject.

The inhabitants of the province of Angoumois having, for thirty years, ſuffered irreparable loſſes by an inſect which deſtroyed their wheat, and other grain, Meſſrs. Duhamel and Tillet were deputed by the Academy of Sciences at Paris, of which they were members, to enquire into the nature of this inſect, and the means of preventing and curing the dreadful calamity the people laboured under.

I would beg leave to propoſe, that in like manner the Philadelphia Agricultural Society appoint a committee to inſpect a number of fields of grain, infeſted with the Heſſian Fly, to inform themſelves of its hiſtory and progreſs, and the beſt means of preventing its depredations. Something of this ſort is expected by the lovers of agriculture from your liberal and uſeful inſtitution.

It is ſaid by ſome perſons, that on Long-Iſland grows a ſpecies of wheat, which this fly does not touch; but I have heard this contradicted by thoſe who have been there. Would it not be worth while for the ſociety to ſend a perſon of obſervation, before the enſuing harveſt, to aſcertain the matter? By his viſiting a number of fields ſown with that kind of grain, in the neighbourhood of other wheat, the truth may be arrived at; and if ſuch wheat is really cultivated with certainty, whilſt other grain is deſtroyed or injured by the fly, I ſhould ſuppoſe that no price for it would be eſteemed too great for a ſufficient quantity to ſupply a few farmers with their whole neceſſary ſeed next Auguſt, on condition of delivering the produce at a ſtipulated price, to be diſtributed as ſeed grain the ſucceeding year. I obſerve in the correſpondence between between Mr. de Chateauvieux and Mr. Duhamel, the former writes to the latter on the ſubject of inſects, as follows, viz.

"Our wheat, in the month of May, 1755, has been ſubject to an accident, from which even the grain cultivated by new huſbandry is not exempt. A number of white worms have been found on it, which, after a time, turn to a cheſnut colour; they place themſelves betwixt the leaves, and gnaw the ſtalk; they are commonly found betwixt the firſt joint and the root; the ſtalks on which they fix are immediately at a ſtand; they grow yellow and wither. The ſame accident happened in 1732; theſe inſects appeared about the middle of May, and did ſo much damage, that the crops were ſcarcely worth any thing."

The deſcription of M. de Chateauvieux anſwers in every reſpect to our Heſſian Fly: except that it conveys the idea of its having motion, which indeed all the letters I have ſeen publiſhed would lead us to believe; whereas it remains in the ſpot the fly diſcharged it, with a certain portion of mucus, by which it is glued to the ſtalk, from whence it derives nouriſhment. Sometimes but two or three of theſe fly-blows are depoſited on a ſtalk of wheat—on others a dozen or more may be found, and are inevitable deſtruction to it. When theſe are depoſited in the fall, whether they be few or many, that ſtalk periſhes; but the root ſhoots out others immediately, if the weather continues favourable. If theſe ſecond ſhoots eſcape the fly, they ſometimes bear ears and grain, but of an inferior quality.

This inſect did not advance to my neighbourhood, to be obſerved, until May 1786. It is now increaſed to an alarming degree, inſomuch that ſome fields of green wheat in Middleſex, Somerſet and Monmouth, were ſo injured laſt October, as to induce their owners to plough them over, and ſow rye; other fields being partially injured, were left until their owners were enabled to judge what to do with them in the ſpring. Some have ploughed them over, and ſowed ſpring grain, which is certainly moſt adviſeable, becauſe we are always ſure of good ſpring crops on land that has been well tilled the preceding ſummer, with the intention of ſowing fall grain.

The inſect in queſtion has been equally deſtructive in ſome places to rye, and has taken poſſeſſion of timothy graſs. William Patterſon, Eſquire, of Brunſwick, informs me that it had very much injured his fall barley—but I have never yet received certain information, nor obſerved that it has ſeized upon any ſpring barley, or oats; though it has undoubtedly deſtroyed whole fields of ſpring wheat in Morris county, in this ſtate.

This inſect is, in its ſeveral ſtages, fly, worm and chryſallis, during all the ſpring, ſummer and fall;—between the laſt and firſt froſts. I mean there are repeated ſwarms of them during theſe ſeaſons; but how long the reſpective broods are in each of theſe ſtages, I have not yet been able to determine. They remain in the laſt mentioned ſtage all winter, attached to the ſtalk, or heart of the wheat, by the mocus depoſited there with them by the fly; and do not travel, as I have perceived, down to the roots under ground, as I have heard it ſuppoſed. The firſt ſevere froſt deſtroys all that are in the fly ſtate.—Wheat and rye, ſown after a ſevere froſt, have been known to eſcape the fly until ſpring, and then have been partially injured by it. Whether any ſuch fields have been entirely deſtroyed, I cannot ſay. I believe there is no doubt but this inſect equally attacks grain ſown in rich or poor ſoil; but the ſame number of them cannot equally effect one as the other, for reaſons too obvious to need mentioning. Hence the farmer has encouragement to manure his lands well, and to hope for good crops.

I have heard of no remedy being diſcovered againſt the inſect—but having myſelf been in the practice of rolling my grain in the fall and ſpring, and of feeding it cloſe the firſt dry weather in March or April, for other purpoſes; and my wheat having eſcaped the fly, while adjoining wheat of my neighbours was attacked, I have been led to conclude, that the roller and the ſheep have deſtroyed it in its chryſallis ſtate, ſo far as to prevent any perceivable injury. Whether this is an effectual, or only a partial remedy, remains to be determined by experience.

I have this ſpring both rolled and fed one field, and only fed another. Hitherto I perceive no depredations in either, although the fly was numerous in both laſt fall, when I did not roll, becauſe both fields being very ſtony, and one remarkably ſo, I was deſirous firſt to ſtone them, that the roller might have its proper effect; but I had not ſtrength to complete either in time.

Would it not be proper for the ſociety to requeſt their preſident to write a letter to the preſident of the Agricultural Society at Geneva, giving the neceſſary information reſpecting the Heſſian Fly, and requeſting to be informed if M. Chateauvieux, or any others, found out a remedy for the inſect deſcribed in his above recited letter to Mr. Duhamel; and what that remedy was, &c.

If any member of the ſociety can lend me the uſe of a microſcope, I will endeavour to make further obſervations. From this time to harveſt is an important ſeaſon to do it in.

I am, with great reſpect, dear ſir,
Your moſt obedient, humble ſervant,
GEORGE MORGAN.

The Preſident of the Philadelphia
Agricultural Society.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jerſy to his friend in New-York, dated June 12.

"I am ſorry to tell you, that from the rapid increaſe of the *Heſſian Fly* we have bad proſpects before us for our future crops of wheat: the preſent may be about half a crop in this neighbourhood, although we had little acquaintance with the inſect laſt year. I have, however, viſited ſome fields where they will not reap equal to the ſeed ſown; and others have ploughed their wheat fields up, to ſow buck-wheat.

"From my having hatched the inſect in glaſs jars, and kept them through every ſtage, I have become very familiar with them: indeed I ſhould not have become acquainted with them in any other way; for I never could get the neceſſary information from others, although they are now almoſt as numerous in our houſes as the common fly; and in the fields I have ſeen them as numerous as ants about their neſts. They are now coupling, and the egg-bags of the female are larger than the bodies of the male and female together. The eggs now depoſiting on the ſtanding wheat, &c. will hatch out new ſwarms in a fortnight's warm weather; and thus they continue to encreaſe from May until the firſt hard froſts. After the wheat is ripe, and until the new wheat ſprings up, they depoſit their eggs on graſs, particularly timothy, and on Indian corn; but this being of a ſtrong rapid growth, they cannot injure it."

Extract of a letter from Carliſle, June 10.

"We have lately had an acceſſion of pupils to our college, from Virginia and North Carolina, and are taught to expect many more from thoſe parts of our country. Dr. Neſbit is ſatisfied and happy, and by his agreeable manner of teaching and behaviour to the ſtudents, has won all their hearts. The commencement is put off till the third Wedneſday in September, when we expect to turn out twenty young men, properly qualified for degrees. The commencement was deferred at the requeſt of Dr. Neſbit, who ſays "*he does not wiſh to export raw materials.*"——

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New-Jerſey, to his friend in this city, dated the 20th inſtant.

"We expect ſomething great will be recommended by the Convention now ſitting in your city. They can recommend——Congreſs can do the ſame: but, if for the better, will all the ſtates adopt the meaſures ſo recommended? I fear not, but wiſh for the beſt. Until one ſupreme Head is fixed upon a permanent foundation, with power ſufficient to regulate trade over the whole Union, and can command caſh to pay the foreign debt, regulate peace, war, &c. we ſhall not thrive. I have no notion that any individual ſhould chuſe a law to ſuit himſelf. This is the idea many have of liberty and independence; but it is a very falſe one. If the United States and individual States were honeſt, they might enact laws to make their citizens and ſubjects ſo. But really we cannot expect to ſee people honeſt and punctual, when they ſee the Legiſlatures ſo far from it themſelves. A general reformation (of all things) at this time is moſt neceſſary, or we muſt ſink."

Extract of a letter of a late date from a gentleman in one of the back counties of Virginia, to his friend in this city.

"I have recent advices from the territory of *Kentucke, Clench, Holſtein, Nollychucky, French Broad,* the *Cherokee* nation, and as far ſouth as the *Oconnas*, and am well aſſured that there is more peace, good order and contentment in the Cherokee towns, than there is among their *white* neighbours, who are obliged to employ a ſett of men they call *regulators* to cruſh the idle vagabonds and horſe thieves that come among them. This plainly demonſtrates the neceſſity of the preſent Convention. May the Governor of the Univerſe inſpire them with wiſdom and unanimity!"

On Tueſday night, the 19th inſtant, between 12 and one o'clock, as William Hamilton, Eſq; and Miſs Hamilton, his niece, were returning from the city to Buſh Hill, they were attacked at the upper end of Market-ſtreet by 6 or 8 footpads, who formed a line acroſs the road, and called violently to the poſtilions to ſtop. This not being complied with, one of the villains fired a piſtol, and another a blunderbuſs. One of the poſtilions being ſtunned by a ball which ſtruck his cap, for a moment occaſioned the ſtopping of the carriage, and the whole band immediately cloſed round to ſeize their prey. Mr. Hamilton putting his head out of one of the windows, called loudly to the poſtilions to drive on, and ordered his ſervants, two of whom juſt then came up in full gallop, to fire on the raſcals, who immediately ran off with the utmoſt precipitation, through a corn field, which greatly favoured their retreat. The ſervants being ſoon after joined by others from Buſh Hill, well armed, made diligent ſearch after the villains until daylight, but without ſucceſs.

The above daring attack made upon Mr. Hamilton, by an armed gang of footpods, will, it is hoped, call forth the vigilance and exertion of the magiſtrates of this city. Were the inferior officers of the police employed in the apprehenſion of theſe peſts of ſociety, inſtead of being daily engaged in ſelling the ſcanty effects of ſome diſtreſſed but honeſt family, to ſatisfy a trifling demand for neceſſaries, the ends of juſtice, a correſpondent is of opinion, would be more compleatly anſwered.

We are informed that ſix of of the wheel-barrow men were lately taken from Cheſter county goal, attended by their keeper, and put to labour on the high-way. Some time after they were at work, two of them were ſent for water, who, on their return, walked up to their keeper, ſeized him by his arms, took away his piſtol, and with the aſſiſtance of the others tied him faſt, and then ordered him at his peril not to diſcover their eſcape until a certain hour, which they finally effected.

Four of theſe horrid wretches were taken near this city on Friday laſt, and it is highly probable they are the villains who attacked Mr. Hamilton in his carriage a few evenings before, as a piſtol was found in their poſſeſſion.

Late London news-papers adviſe, that "the Dutch ſtill remain in their irreſolute ſtate ----that party quarrels between the magiſtrates, burgeſſes, and patriots, diſtract every town and village-------that the mediators ſtand aloof, and the Stadtholder lives as happily as a private gentleman can do, ſurrounded by a few guards, and in a place where he is popular; while every inſult is offered to him in the other provinces, and faction univerſally prevails----that the States-General, on the 23d of March, nominated a committee to determine and fix the degree of influence which the people have a right to in the government—that great debates had taken place on the occaſion, between the Ariſtocratis and Stadtholderians; and the nomination took place in conſequence, by only one vote majority.' That by the accounts laid before the Notables of France, it appears that the French army coſts 103 millions of livers; the marine 100 millions; and the military eſtabliſhment of the King 33 millions annually---That the miniſter of France having made a demand on the receivers-general of 10,000,000 livers, to be advanced on their receipts—the 48 receivers met to take the ſame into conſideration, and immediately advanced double that ſum----That the whole of the Notables tranſactions at Paris has been publiſhed by authority in a large volume octavo, divided into two parts, in order to ſatisfy the impatience of the whole kingdom of France.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Virginia, to his friend in this city.

Who knows not, FRANKLIN, *that within itſelf*
AMERICA *is ſafe, if true within itſelf?*
SHAKESPEAR.

"It is not owing to a want of knowledge, if the preſent reſpectable Convention fail to eſtabliſh an energetic government, which will diffuſe equal advantages to the remoteſt corner of the United States. It will be owing to the narrow minds, or ſelfiſh views of little politicians, perhaps corrupted by the influence of a foreign power, who hates to ſee the United States riſe into importance and reſpect among the nations of the earth.

"It is thought that the perſons who oppoſed the impoſt, and laboured for emiſſions of paper, were ignorant of, or inimical to, the intereſts of America.

"The idea of having the Supreme Federal Power divided into two or more branches meets with univerſal approbation—it will be a check on the intriguing ſpirit of the members of one Houſe, and will be the means of bringing the deliberations of the ſupreme power to greater maturity—it will be a guard againſt precipitancy and temerity of Council.—The advantage of two branches has been conſpicuous lately in Maryland—the firmneſs of their *Senate* ſaved their country from perdition.

"I reprobate the idea of a diviſion of the States into three or four republics—the greateſt enemy to America could have ſuggeſted nothing worſe or more deſtructive.

"By reading the hiſtory of Ireland, when each of its provinces was a ſeparate ſtate, we may judge of the fatal conſequences. The ancient and brave inhabitants of Spain would never have been conquered by the Carthagenians, or Romans, had they not been divided into different independent ſtates, and employed one againſt the other, by the intrigues and corruption of their enemies:—But we need not look ſo far back, to mark the certain and fatal conſequence of ſuch diviſion.—Not to mention the unhappy ſtate of England during the Heptarchy; Chevy-chace, Flowden Field, and Bannack-burn, are unanſwerable arguments againſt it. What calamitous times theſe were, when Britain was divided only into *two* ſtates.——My opinion is, that America would be happier under the government of France, or the preſent Empreſs of Ruſſia, than be divided according to that malevolent ſuggeſtion.——But let us be under one vigorous government, eſtabliſhed on liberal principles; poſſeſſed of coercion and energy ſufficient to pervade and invigorate the whole—we will then riſe immediately into the higheſt conſideration—our friendſhip and trade will be courted by all the powers of Europe, and in a few years, the Algerines themſelves will ſtand in awe of the brave and enterpriſing American.

"You mention the Federal debt:—The domeſtic debt roſe to the enormous height by the inexperience of the ſupreme power, in '78, '79, and '80. They employed their *Commiſſaries, Quarter-Maſters,* and *Contractors,* upon *commiſſion,* inſtead of agreeing for the ration; the commutation for half-pay increaſed it conſiderably.—For what purpoſe the foreign debt was contracted, or how it was *expended*, I believe no particular account has been given.—But if you and I, and all the men in America, do but wear our old coat one year longer, we would ſave a ſum nearly equal to the half of our foreign debt.

"Can you mention a nation on the face of the earth, that does not manufacture, that exports ſo much as the United States? After our trade is put under proper regulations, and we have begun to manufacture, the public debt will dwindle into nothing. A more extenſive plan of finance will probably be adopted by the new government, by which means many partial, ill-contrived taxes, will be taken off the people, which will fix their affection and attachment to government.

"You tell me that you ſuſpect a combination againſt the Federal Government in Rhode-Iſland and New-York.—The majority of the Houſe of Delegates of Rhode-Iſland have loſt all character, and even ſhame itſelf: Yet you ſee there are honeſt men in that ſtate—the Judges behaved handſomely in the affair of the Tender Law, and the minority have ſent ſome gentlemen to the Convention, who no doubt will meet with all the attention they can expect.

"There were a number of Britiſh General Officers and Members of Parliament in New-York laſt year, whether they have been tampering with government, time, the revealer of ſecrets, will diſplay. But there being a dead vote againſt the impoſt, without the leaſt altercation, after the neceſſity of the meaſure was demonſtrated, gives room for ſuſpicion. Let the caſe be as it will, ſuch is the preſent temper of the Americans, and the reſentment for the contempt they have ſo univerſally incurred on account of the weakneſs of government is ſo great, that I believe, upon my honor, the Supreme Federal Power, after an adequate government is determined upon, may command the ſervice of 20,000 volunteers for a year without pay, to execute their orders, and fix government upon a firm and permanent baſis."

*** The Members of the Society for the Relief of poor diſtreſſed Maſters of Ships, their Widows and Children, are deſired to attend a Quarterly Meeting, at the uſual Place in Lodge Alley, on Monday, July 2, 1787, at Seven o'Clock in the Evening.

ALL Perſons that have demands againſt the eſtate of EZRA JONES, late of this city, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts; and thoſe indebted, either on bond, note or by book account, are deſired to make immediate payment, to ISRAEL JONES, Executor.

N. B. *Iſrael Jones* has removed his ſtore into Fifth-ſtreet, between Market and Cheſnut-ſtreets. † 7s6. c 6 w.

Just Imported, and to be SOLD by

JACOB PARKE,

At his Ironmongery Store, on the north side of Market, between Front and Second-streets, A general Assortment of

PAINTERS COLOURS,

Amongst which are,

WHITE Lead, ditto ground; yellow ochre, ditto ground; Spanish brown, ditto ground; white vitriol, red lead, Venetian red, litharge, vermilion, Prussian blue, king's yellow, Dutch pink, pummice stone, red chalk, &c. &c. Likewise,

A very general Assortment of

IRONMONGERY, &c.

Amongst which are,

Anvils, vizes, files, mill and other saws, chissels, planes, adzes, plane irons, screw and shell augers, oilstones, locks, hinges, bolts, latches, nails, screws, sprigs, tacks, drawer furniture, waggon boxes, frying pans, iron pots, coffee mills, shovels and tongs, steel, &c. &c. Philad. 5th Month 21, 1787.

Chester county, June 4, 1787.

BY virtue of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, to me directed, will be exposed to public sale, at the house of Mary Withy, in the borough of Chester, in the said county, on Monday, the second day of July next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, a large two-story brick messuage or tenement, and sundry lots of ground, situate in the said borough, whereon are erected two large stone stores, a stone bake house, a small brick tenement or kitchen, and sundry other buildings, bounded by the river Delaware, and by Market-street, Filbert-street, and Welch-lane. One other lot of ground, fronting on the north side of Filbert-street, and bounded therewith, and by Welch-lane, and lands of Jesse Maris, Joshua Cowpland and others. One other lot of ground, bounded by Chester creek, the river Delaware, and lands of Joseph Richardson, Mary Norris, Elisha Price, Esq; and William O'Neal. One other lot of ground, situate on the east side of Front-street, bounded therewith, and by Middle-street and Free-street, and ground of John Powell and others. Also a piece of land, situate in the same borough, bounded by Edgmont and Providence roads, and lands of Henry Hale Graham, Esquire. And also three annuities or ground rents, amounting to about nine pounds per annum, issuing and payable out of sundry lots of ground in the same borough, now or late in the possession of John Powell, William Siddens, and Joshua Cowpland. All late the estate of Francis Richardson, deceased. Seized and taken in execution, by EZEKIEL LEONARD, Sheriff.

N. B. As it has been surmised that it is not improbable but Francis Richardson, in his life time, may have sold and conveyed some of those lots of ground to some person or persons, the Sheriff will thank the purchasers, if they will, previous to the day of sale, make known the same to him, or to Henry Hale Graham, Esquire, in Chester. ¶

West Chester, May 28, 1787.

NOW in the custody of the subscriber, living at the Turk's Head, in Goshen township, Chester county, a young bay MARE, without brand or ear mark, supposed to be stolen, as she was found tied in the woods. The owner is desired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

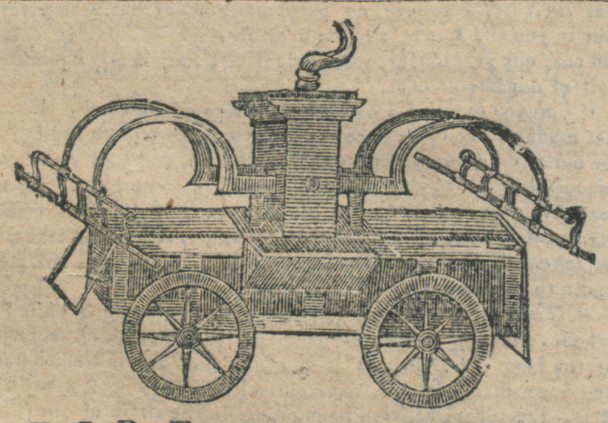
¶ ISAAC WEBB.

STRAYED from the stable-yard of the subscriber, in Fourth-street, between Walnut and Spruce-streets, on Wednesday evening, the 30th of May, a red COW, supposed to be about 9 years old, with a white udder and wide horns---Also, a dark brown COW, almost black, about 5 years old, with white udder, the horns short and turning inwards at top: further marks are not recollected. Whoever will deliver them to the subscriber, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, paid by

June 4. † SAMUEL POWEL.

Reading, May 30, 1787.

WAS committed to the goal of Berks county, on the 18th instant, two persons, on suspicion of being runaway servants, one of them calls himself THOMAS KEENAM, says he was born in Dublin, in the kingdom of Ireland, he is about 22 years of age, 5 feet 5 inches high and well set, of a sandy complexion, his cloaths are mean and not worth mentioning; he says he laboured last in Bucks county, but does not remember the names of his employers. The other is a native of Pennsylvania, says he was born in Bristol, in Bucks county, and has lately left the same, calls himself JOHN HARRIS, 17 or 18 years of age, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, slim made, has dark brown hair, had on an old hat, half worn olive coloured cloth coat, nankeen jacket, black fluff breeches, and thread stockings ribbed. Their master or masters (if any they have) are requested to come, pay charges, and release them from confinement; otherwise they will be discharged in four weeks from the date hereof, on paying their fees. ¶ CHRISTIAN BARRANSTINE, Goaler.



FIRE ENGINES.

THE FIRE ENGINE business is now carried on in the most extensive manner, in all its various branches, by the subscriber, in Coates's Alley, where all orders from any part of the continent, or elsewhere, shall be punctually attended to, and the greatest care taken to give satisfaction with dispatch. All Fire-companies, Cities and Towns, may be supplied with Engines of any size, at the shortest notice, equal, if not superior to any yet imported from any part of Europe, and on as good terms; also house, ship and hand engines, and old ones repaired. He also makes FIRE BUCKETS in the neatest and best manner, and can supply the public with any quantity, painted with any device that may be ordered, on the lowest terms. The subscriber being one of the first that has brought the fire engine business to its present perfection in this new world, the utility of which must be obvious to every person, he therefore hopes the Fire Companies in particular, and the public in general, will give him that encouragement in the above branches they may think he deserves; and it shall be his study to merit their favours.

PARNELL GIBBS.

Philadelphia, May 14, 1787.

N. B. The highest price given for any part of old engine works.

This Day is Printed and Published,

By ROBERT AITKEN, at Pope's Head, Market-street, and to be sold by him; and THOMAS DOBSON, near the corner of Chesnut in Second-street,----*Price*, 3/9.

AN ESSAY

ON the causes of the variety of COMPLEXION and FIGURE in the HUMAN SPECIES. To which are added STRICTURES on Lord *Kaims*'s discourse, on the original diversity of mankind. By the Reverend *Samuel Stanhope Smith*, D. D. Vice-President, and professor of moral Philosophy in the college of New-Jersey; and member of the American Philosophical Society, held at Philadelphia for promoting useful knowledge. 6 w.

FOR SALE, BY *DANIEL BENEZET,*

At his Store in Arch-street, four doors below the corner of Second-street,

A very large ASSORTMENT of

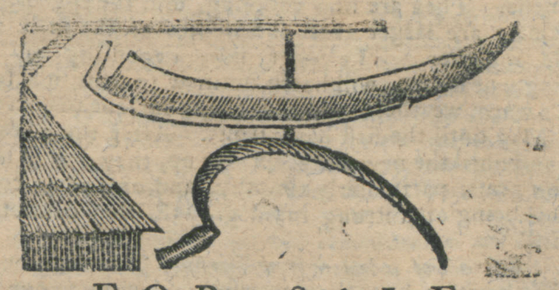
Dutch Scythes & German Straw Knives,

With suitable WHETSTONES----Also,

HEMPEN thread for manufacturers, a variety of black sattins and pelongs, silk and linen handkerchiefs of different kinds, broad and narrow corduroys, superfine moreens, calimancoes, Leghorn hats, watch chrystals, fuzee chains, pendants and hands, fine brass wire, pewter table and tea spoons, boxes of Dresden china cups and saucers, temple spectacles, shoe buckles, metal buttons, pins and needles, sleeve buttons, shoemakers knives, double screw gimblets, dotted awl blades, shoe tacks, curtain rings, English paste-boards, pig brass, German looking glasses, sheet brass, &c. BAR IRON by the ton; also a LARGE IRON CHEST. 3 m.

N. B. He has to let, a commodious LOT and WHARFF, under good fence, about 60 feet front and 200 feet deep, situate below Pools-bridge.

Also a three story HOUSE, in Second-street, between Arch and Race-streets, an extraordinary stand for business.



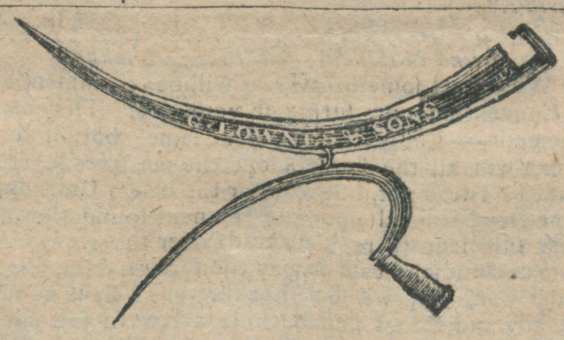
FOR SALE,

A large and general assortment of

SCYTHES and SICKLES,

MADE by the subscriber, at his SCYTHE and SICKLE MANUFACTORY, in Market-street, between Fourth and Fifth-street, next door to the sign of the black horse.

4 w. THOMAS GOUCHER.



THREE HUNDRED DOZEN

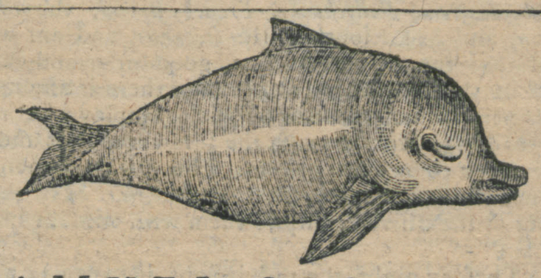
SICKLES,

Ready for the ensuing Harvest, made by

George Lownes and *Sons,*

In Springfield Township, Chester County.

THE above Sickles are also to be had of JOSEPH SERMON, in Second-street, opposite the Church, CHARLES FRENCH, in Water-street, near the Old Ferry, and JONES and LOWNES, on the lower Side of Chestnut-street Wharff.



SAMUEL SCOTTEN,

WHALE-BONE-CUTTER,

At No. 383, Chesnut-street, between Front and Second-streets,

HAS a good assortment of common cut Whalebone; he also cuts and prepares whalebone in the English manner, equal to British, to suit for bonnet, stay, umbrella and whip-makers; he has also a good assortment of brushes, shaving-boxes, black-ball, ivory and horn combs, &c. which he will sell on reasonable terms.-----As no one here hath attempted manufacturing whalebone in the British manner, he apprehends few know the quality of such bone; but as there is little or no waste in it, he flatters himself the consumers will find it their interest to encourage it, which will enable him to carry on the whalebone business in so extensive a manner, as to sell his dress'd bone at as low or lower price than common bone has sold for when the business was in one man's hand. A generous allowance to country shopkeepers and others, who buy by the dozen or large quantity to sell again. Orders from the country attended to with care and dispatch. ¶

BROKE into an enclosure in Haverford township, Chester county, on Sixth-day, the 7th of this instant, May, 1787, a stray MILK COW. Any person, by applying to Nathaniel Jones, at his grist-mill, in said township, may hear where the cow may be had, and proving property and paying charges, may have her again, if she does not escape before the said application. ¶

William and *John Sitgreaves,*

Have imported by the latest vessels from EUROPE, and are now SELLING,

At their STORE in FRONT-STREET, three doors below CHESNUT-STREET, a very extensive and compleat assortment of

Seasonable GOODS,

PILLOW and Beaver fustians, jeans and jeanets, cotton sattinets and royal ribs, plain and figured velverets, corduroys and honey-combs, Russia sheeting, drilling and Raven's duck, Russia towelling, Irish and Scotch linens, German dowlas, brown Hollands, linen and cotton stripes and checks, Flanders ticks, bunts and ticking, counterpanes, quiltings and drawboys, white and brown buckram, hair and worsted plush, durants, calimancoes, jeans, moreens, shalloons and camblets, mens, womens and boys thread and cotton hose, superfine black worsted sattinet for shoes, plain and figured lawns, lawn handkerchiefs and aprons, book and jaconet yard wide and 6 qr. muslins, cambricks and clear lawns, callicoes, cottons and chintz, an elegant variety of lutestrings, sattins, modes, and sarsnets, ell wide India persians, silk, linen and cotton handkerchiefs, black and coloured gloves, cutlery and small hard ware, sewing silk, threads, pins, mens felt and castor hats, &c. &c.

ALSO,

Womens stuff shoes in trunks, pewter in casks, window glass, frying pans, nails, brass kettles, tin plates, lead, shot, gunpowder, and best Crowley steel.

To be SOLD, on good terms,

Twenty five acres of Marsh Meadow, on Oldman's Creek, in Glouceſter county, New-Jersey, and a few Lots in Fourth, below Chesnut-street, to be let on Groundrent. 8 w.

MEDICINAL WATERS,

For DRINKING and BATHING, at

HARROWGATE,

Within four miles of Philadelphia, near the Frankford Road.

THE Author of nature having provided the above-named spot with three different kinds of mineral waters, the subscriber has, at a considerable expence, erected such buildings over them as will render them fit to be used either internally or externally, according to the diseases of persons who require them.

These waters have been examined by Doctors RUSH and MOYES.

The first spring contains a quantity of sulphurous, or what those gentlemen call hepatic air, and a small quantity of iron. It is remarkable light, and resembles, both in composition and medicinal qualities, the famous Harrowgate water in England.

The second spring contains a quantity of fixed air, with a small quantity of iron and calcareous earth, and possesses many of the virtues of the Pyrmont waters, so well known, and so justly celebrated all over the world.

The third spring is a common chalybeate water, and resembles the Bristol in this state.

The subscriber submits it to the judgment of the physicians of Philadelphia, when, in what diseases, and in what quantity, to recommend the use of these mineral waters. He will only observe that the Harrowgate waters have rendered essential service to persons afflicted with diseases and obstructions of the stomach, bowels and kidnies. It has also removed worms, and relieved the irregular gout and chronic rheumatism. Externally applied, these waters have in many instances cured ulcers and other eruptions of the skin.

In the house erected over the Harrowgate waters, are two shower baths, and two dressing rooms; and at the chalybeate spring is a convenient bath for plunging or swimming. Breakfasts, dinners and lodgings may be had at the dwelling-house adjoining the springs; and for the convenience of invalids, a light waggon will set off the 14th of May, and run while the season continues, from Michael Hay's, inn-keeper, at the sign of the King of Prussia, in Race-street, between Third and Fourth-streets; and those who engage seats previous to the hours of six in the morning, and half past two in the afternoon, the time fixed for the stage to set off, without delay, should they not attend, must be answerable for the price of their seats.

The public may be assured, that no expence or trouble shall be spared to render these waters and baths both convenient and useful, by *their humble servant,*

May 4. ¶ GEORGE ESTERLY.

N. B. For the use of these baths the price will be four dollars for the season, two dollars for one month, five shillings for one week, and one shilling for each time these baths are used less than a week. Nothing will be demanded from those people who only drink the waters. The price for each seat in the stage going and coming will be two shillings and six-pence. c. t. f.

Tobacco, Snuff, Chocolate and Mustard,

Manufactured and Sold by

JOSEPH FEW,

At the Draw-bridge, Philadelphia.

N. B. Thirty-two Shillings per BUSHEL, or One Shilling per QUART, given for

MUSTARD SEED.

Best *Pickled Sturgeon*

In KEGS, cured in a most excellent manner for exportation,

To be Sold on the lowest terms for Cash,

BY *LUDWIG KUHN,*

At ARCH-STREET Ferry.

MERCHANTS and Captains of vessels may be supplied on the shortest notice, and orders from all parts will be executed with care and dispatch. 5 w.

N. B. *Sturgeons Oil*, of the best quality, to be had at said place.

JOSEPH STANSBURY,

Formerly opposite the Church in Second-street, has again opened store on the west side of Front-stteet near Walnut-street, where he has imported in the last vessels from England, a general assortment of

China, Glass and Earthen Wares,

Among which are

COMPLEAT *tea table sets* of enamelled china richly ornamented, Egyptian or *black china* tea pots, sugardishes, and cream ewers; elegant *cane coloured* ware; *cut glass* candlesticks, salts, mustard-pots, cruets, decanters and wine glasses, single and double flint glass ware, a few *quart tumblers and covers*, *Bohemian pint* tumblers, balloon tumblers, cut tumblers of several sizes and quart decanters, with a variety of common articles, for country consumption. Country orders carefully packed, and executed for the shortest notice.

A few Watch chains and seals to be sold low. t f.

PHILADELPHIA: Printed by HALL and SELLERS, at the NEW-PRINTING-OFFICE, near the MARKET.